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Territory of Idaho.

Proclamation.

By the Governor.

Whereas it appears that Henry Mc. Donald who stands charged with the murder of George Myers, escaped from the custody of the Sheriff of Ada County, on the evening of the 14th instant.

Now therefore be it known that I, John B. Neil, Governor of the Territory of Idaho, do, by virtue of authority of law, offer a Reward of $500.00 for the apprehension of said Henry Mc. Donald to be paid upon his arrest and delivery to the Sheriff of Ada County or other officer of the Territory authorized by law to receive him.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed.

Seal

Done at Boise City, I. T. this 15th day of May, A. D. 1881.

(Signed) Jno. B. Neil.

By the Governor

T. F. Singiser.

Secretary.

Executive Department. Idaho Territory.

Boise City July 2nd 1881.

Full pardon is this day granted to David Wilson who was tried and convicted in the Probate Court of Ada County, Territory of Idaho, of the crime petit larceny, on the 8th of March A. D. 1881 and sentenced by said Probate Court to serve a term of eight months and twenty nine days in the County jail of Ada County, Territory aforesaid.

This pardon is granted upon the recommendation of the Hon. L. E. Pricket, and Thos. D. Cahalan, Dist. Atty. for Ada County both of whom state that Wilson furnished information to the Sheriff of Ada County, which led to the capture of Henry McDonald the murderer of George Meyers, who escaped from the Ada County jail May 14th 1881 and was apprehended and returned thereto May 22nd 1881.

This pardon is also granted to rectify an error of the Probate Judge of Ada County, who, in sentencing Wilson to serve out the costs of the trial, exceeded his jurisdiction. The sentence was therefore illegal, and Wilson could have been released, and turned loose, on writ of habeas corpus, at any moment after judgment.

J. B. Neil.
Governor of Idaho.

Executive Department. Territory of Idaho.
Boise City.

By the Governor.

To all whom it may concern:

Whereas: It appears that on the 8th day of March, A.D. 1881. in the Probate Court of Ada County Idaho Territory, David Wilson was tried and convicted of the crime of Petit Larceny, and was sentenced on said day by the Probate Court aforesaid to confinement in the County jail of Ada County Territory aforesaid, for a term of Eight months and twenty-nine days, and has been since March 8th 1881. and now is, confined in said jail under said sentence,

And Whereas it appears that said Wilson rendered valuable service in connection with the capture of Henry McDonald, the murderer of George Rogers, and it further appearing that in sentencing the said Wilson to serve out the costs assessed in the case, the Probate Judge exceeded his jurisdiction,

Now therefore be it known that I, John B. Neil Governor of the Territory of Idaho, by virtue of authority conferred upon me by law grant unto the said David Wilson, a full pardon with restoration to citizenship, and do hereby direct and command the Sheriff of Ada County, Idaho Territory to let the said Wilson go free forthwith.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed.

Seal

Done at Boise City this 2nd day of July A.D. 1881.

John B. Neil
Governor of Idaho.

Executive Department. Idaho Territory.

Boise City. July 13th 1881.

The Governor has this day granted a full pardon to Wm. J. Dillon, convicted at the August 1879 term of the Dist. Court, in and for Lemhi County of Murder in the 2nd. degree and sentenced to ten years confinement in the Ter. Pen.

Dillons conviction was secured upon the evidence of one Lizzie Stanley, a disreputable character, and the only eye-witness to the killing of which Dillon was convicted. This woman afterwards quarreled with the man with whom she was living, attempted to shoot him and was herself shot and killed by him. The following statements show conclusively that no weight whatever should have been attached to her evidence. Col. W. H. Broadhead, then an attorney at Bonanza, when the affair happened, says: "I am cognizant with the circumstances of the affair, having prepared the preliminary papers for the arrest of Dillon and subsequently having taken down in writing of Elizabeth King, the only Eye witness to the affair, which was sworn to by her before J. C. Sharp, a Notary Public. The statement alluded to was made the day after the affair occurred. I find there was a wide discrepancy between the statement that this witness made, as I wrote it down, and her testimony given at the time of the trial of the case in the District Court. The variance of the statements was so great, but little or no weight ought to have attached to her evidence, or to her credibility as a witness especially in the absence of any corroboration. Col. B. further states that he believes "Dillon is confined in prison through the prevaricating statements of a disreputable and untruthful character," and most earnestly recommends his pardon. Dist. Attorney Hawley says: "My views of the case as expressed in the statement made by me to Gov. Brayman, in July 1880, have been greatly modified since that time. I am satisfied that the evidence of a disreputable woman, such as was Lizzie Stanley, the reputed wife of Richard King, and the main witness for the prosecution, and the only person present at the time of the shooting, should be looked upon with very grave suspicion, except when fully corroborated, especially so when her animus against the prisoner was clearly shown on the trial, and afterwards. Without her evidence the charge of murder could not have been sustained. I am satisfied also from statements made to me by reliable persons, cognizant of the matter, that had Dillons Counsel, at the time of the trial, procured a continuence of the case, which they failed to do on account of technical objections raised by the prosecution, that evidence would have been given at the next term, in regard to threats made by King against Dillon and the hostile feeling existing between the two men that would have materially changed the aspects of the case, and reduced the prisoners crime from murder to manslaughter. In view of these facts, the prisoners conduct in prison having been generally good, his pardon having been asked by a large number of the most influential citizens of California and Nevada and by nearly all the leading citizens of Bonanza where the affair occurred, Mr. Hawley recommends that a pardon be granted whenever the Governor is "satisfied that the punishment he has undergone is commensurate with the magni-

tude of the crime committed.
Dillon, previous good character is certified to by many of the most eminent persons on the Pacific Coast, including Gov. Perkins. Ex Gov. Leland Stanford, Ex U. S. Senator Sargent and Gen. Rosecrans. M. C. of California, Hon. J. A. Johnson. George W. Dent. James J. Green, E. F. - Fellows, and a host of other reputable citizens of that State; also Gov. Kinkead, U. S. Senators Jones and Sharon. Hon B. W. Cassidy, and others, of Nevada. Assurance is also given that honorable and lucrative employment will be furnished Dillon.

From the statements made by Dist. Attorney Rawley, and Col. Broadhead, together with other evidence submitted of a like nature it seems clear Dillon should not have been convicted of a greater crime than manslaughter, and the strong probability is had the trial been delayed until the next term of Court, he would have been honorably acquited. Had he been convicted and sentenced for manslaughter and given the lowest term, for that crime, as he was given for murder in the 2° Degree he would now be entitled to his liberty by reason of expiration of service. His previous good character having been fully shown, his pardon asked by a large number of the leading citizens of Nevada including Probate Judge Burns, County Commissioners Burton and Robinson, and E. W. Jones, Editor of the Yankee Fork Herald, J. A. Shaub. Wm. Kenton, Wm. Heydman and some eighty or ninty others, also Col. Wes. L. Sharp of Salmon City, who says: "The pardon of Wm. J. - Dillon would in my opinion be an act of justice and humanity, believing as I do that his punishment has been ample." Many citizens of other portions of the Territory also join in urging the granting of a pardon in this case.

After a very carefull, full, and thorough investigation of this case, lasting nearly a year the conclusion is reached that it is a case where Executive clemency may be properly and rightfully extended. It has been made reasonably clear that the killing of Richard King, was in self defence and this being so Dillon ought in justice to be liberated. At any rate his punishment, it is believed, has been ample for the offence committed. Dillon is not a hardened criminal and society cannot be harmed by his liberation. In his case, justice, humanity and the interests of society can best be subserved by granting to him at this time, a full pardon. His longer confinement will serve no good end and it is therefore ordered that a full pardon be this day granted in his case.

J. B. Neil.
Governor.

United States of America.

Territory of Idaho } ss
Executive Office }

Know all men by these presents, that whereas William J. Dillon was, at the August Term of the Third Judicial District Court of the Territory of Idaho, in and for the County of Lemhi, for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine, convicted of the crime of Murder in the in the Second Degree, for the killing of Richard King at Bonanza, in said County, and sentenced to confinement in the Idaho Penitentiary for a period of ten years, and

Whereas the Prosecuting Attorney who prosecuted the case, and a large number of reputable citizens residing at the place where the said crime was committed have united in recommending a full and unconditional pardon to the said William J. Dillon and it also appearing that the principal witness for the prosecution was unworthy of belief, and that newly discovered evidence not attainable at the time of the trial would have at least reduced the crime to that of Manslaughter, and possibly actual acquittal: and it also appearing that his conduct since his incarceration has been uniformly good.

Now therefore I John B. Neil Governor of the Territory of Idaho, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby, and on this date, grant unto the said William J. Dillon, a full and complete Pardon for his said offence, and I hereby direct the United States Marshal, or other officer who may have him in custody, to let him, the said William J. Dillon go free without delay.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed.

Done at Boise City this thirteenth day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty one.

(Seal)

John B. Neil (Signed)
Governor.

By the Governor:
T. F. Singiser.
Secretary.

United States of America.

Territory of Idaho. } ss
Executive Office

Know all men by these presents, that
Whereas Charles Mc. Dermott was, at the November Term of the Second Judicial District Court of the Territory of Idaho, in and for the County of Owyhee, for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine, convicted of the crime of Grand Larceny and sentenced to the Idaho Penitentiary for a period of two years, and

Whereas, the Judge who presided at the trial of and sentenced the said Charles Mc. Dermott as aforesaid has recommended that he "be pardoned and released from further imprisonment under said judgment and sentence"; and it further appearing that the conduct of said Charles Mc Dermott since his imprisonment has been uniformly good

Now therefore. I, John B. Neil. Governor of the Territory of Idaho by virtue of the authority in me vested; do hereby, and on this date grant unto the said Charles Mc Dermitt a full and unconditional pardon, with restoration to rights of citizenship and suffrage. and I hereby direct the United States Marshal, or other officer having him in custody, to let him, the said Charles Mc Dermott to go free without delay.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed.

Done at Boise City this twelfth day of July A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty one.

(Seal)

John B Neil (Signed)
Governor

By the Governor
D. F. Ringiser
Secretary.

United States of America

Territory of Idaho } ss.
Executive Office }

Know all men by these presents, that whereas John Case was at the August term of the Dist Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Idaho, in and for the County of Ottawa, for the year A.D. 1880, indicted by the Grand Jury of said County for the crime of "having voted at an election, not having the right so to do," and whereas it also appearing that at the July term of the same Court for the year A.D. 1881, the said Case voluntarily appeared and plead guilty to the charge, and whereas the Honorable H.E. Prickett, Judge of said Court, Jas H. Hawley, the District Attorney who prosecuted the case, together with all the attorneys and other officers of said Court have represented in a petition to the Executive that while the said John Case was guilty of a technical violation of the law, there was an entire absence of any intent to commit any crime, and in view of these facts, together with the well known high character of the accused, the said parties earnestly recommend that a full and unconditional pardon be granted to the said John Case

Now therefore I, John B. Neil Governor of the Territory of Idaho, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby and on this date grant unto the said John Case a full and unconditional pardon for his said offence with restoration to all rights of citizenship, and I hereby direct that the said John Case go free without molestation from any officer without delay.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed.
Done at Boise City this twenty third day of July A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty one.

Jno. B. Neil
Governor.

By the Governor
T. F. Singiser
Secretary.

Executive Department. Idaho Territory.

Proclamation. By the Governor.

Whereas it appears that William Hayes, a citizen of this Territory was murdered at or near Champaign Station, on the Blackfoot Bonanza and Wood River Stage Road on or about the morning of August 1st 1881, and

Whereas, it has been brought to the knowledge of the Executive that Frank Ayers and Joseph Green committed the said murder.

Now, Therefore, I, John B. Neil, Governor of the Territory of Idaho, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred ($500) for the arrest and delivery to the Sheriff of Alturas County of the said Frank Ayers and Jos. Green or a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension and delivery as aforesaid of either one of the said murderers.

(signed) Jno. B. Neil.

By the Governor.

(signed) T. F. Singiser.

Secretary.

Boise City. Aug. 17th 1881.

Seal

United States of America.

Territory of Idaho. }
Executive Office } ss.

Know all men by these presents that, whereas Ansell W. Kelso was at the May Term of the District Court in and for the County of Oneida and Territory of Idaho, for the year A. D. 1877 convicted of the crimes of Arson and Larceny, and sentenced to confinement in the Territorial Penitentiary for a period of four and a half years therefor and

Whereas in consideration of the recommendations of the Prison officials, and the extreme youth of the prisoner at the time of the commission of the crimes for which he was convicted, together with the recommendation of Mr. Joseph Perkins, a reputable citizen of this Territory,

Now, therefore I, John B. Neil, Governor of the Territory of Idaho, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby and on this date, grant unto the said Ansell W. Kelso, a full and complete pardon for his said offenses, with restoration to all rights of citizenship, and I hereby direct the United States Marshal, or other officer having him in custody, to let him the said Ansell W. Kelso, go free without delay.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed.

Seal

Done at Boise City this sixth day of August A. D. 1881.

Signed Jno. B. Neil
Governor.

By the Governor
D. F. Singiser
Secretary.

United States of America

Territory of Idaho } S.S.
Executive Office

John B. Neil. Governor of the Territory of Idaho.

To His Excellency the Governor of the Territory of Utah.

Whereas

It appears to me that one John Doe and one Richard Roe, whose real names are unknown stand charged with the crime of Grand Larceny committed in the County of Washington. Territory of Idaho (as evidence of which see complaint and affidavit made before C. E. Wiley. Probate Judge of the County and Territory aforesaid and warrant issued by same Officer, copies of which are hereto attached) and which are certified to be authentic, and it also appearing that the said John Doe and Richard Roe, whose real names are unknown have fled the Territory of Idaho, and are believed to be within the limits of the Territory of Utah.

Now. Therefore, in the name and by the authority of the people of the authority of the people of the Territory of Idaho, and in virtue of the rights and privileges secured and guaranteed by the Laws and Constitution of the United States I do hereby demand and require of His Excellency the Governor of the Territory of Utah, that he cause the said John Doe and Richard Roe, whose real names are unknown, to be surrendered and delivered up to the Justice of the Territory from which they have fled, if to be found within the jurisdiction of the Territory of Utah.

And I have appointed and do by these presents Constitute and appoint James P. Gray. Sheriff of the County of Washington Territory of Idaho, as the Agent of the Territory of Idaho, to receive and convey back the said fugitives to be delivered into the custody of the lawful authorities of Washington County, aforesaid without expense to the Territory of Idaho.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my name and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed.

Done at Boise City this twenty first day of September. A. D. 1881.

(Signed) John B. Neil.

Seal

By the Governor

(Signed) T. F. Singiser.

Secretary.

United States of America.

Territory of Idaho. } ss.
Executive Office }

To all to whom these presents shall come. Greeting:

Whereas His Excellency, Honorable S. M. Cullom, Governor of the State of Illinois, has made a requisition upon me, duly authenticated in accordance with the laws of said State of Illinois, showing that one William B. Taylor stands charged by an indictment found in the County of St. Clair in said State, with the crime of Forgery, and uttering a forged promissory note; and that the said William B. Taylor is a fugitive from Justice of said State: and that he has taken refuge in the Territory of Idaho.

Now, therefore I, John B. Neil, Governor of the Territory of Idaho, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby Command the Sheriff of Oneida County or other officer in this Territory having lawful authority, to arrest and deliver the said William B. Taylor to Frederick Seifert, the duly authorized and commissioned Agent of the State of Illinois to receive him the said William B. Taylor, and for so doing this shall be sufficient warrant: without expense to the Territory.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed.

Seal

Done at Boise City, the capital of the Territory of Idaho, this twentieth day of September, A.D. 1881.

(Signed) Jno. B. Neil.
Governor.

By the Governor
(signed) T. F. Singiser.
Secretary.

Executive Department Idaho Territory

Proclamation. By the Governor.

It is an inexpressibly sad duty to announce to the people of Idaho, the death of President Garfield, at Long Branch, New Jersey, on the 19th. inst.

For ten long weary weeks the Nation has stood weeping beside his couch of pain, praying fervently that his precious life might be spared. But the prayers of a sorrowing people, and all that medical skill and science could do, availed not, and at last his great heart has ceased to beat, his indomitable will has yielded to the inevitable, and to adopt his own beautiful words on the death of President Lincoln, his pure spirit has "passed from the field of honor through that thin veil to the presence of God, and as its parting folds admitted the martyr President to the company of Lincoln and the 250,000 brave spirits constituting the army of the Republic in the shadowy land, "the Nation stood so near the veil that the whispers of God were heard by the children of men." Living he served his country faithfully, and in a manner to reflect great honor upon it. In death it is fitting we should honor and reverence his memory.

I, therefore, earnestly recommend that all public buildings, offices, and business houses throughout the Territory be draped in mourning for the customary period, and, on the day set apart for his burial, that business of all kinds be suspended, and the people assemble in their respective houses of worship, or at such other place as may be selected by each community, for the purpose of holding appropriate memorial services. If this cannot be done on the day suggested, in all places in the Territory, it must it may be done as soon thereafter as practicable.

Seal

Given under my hand and the seal of the Territory this 20th day of September 1881.

John B. Neil.

By the Governor (signed)

(signed) T. F. Singiser.

Secretary.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

By the Acting Governor.

Executive Department, Territory of Idaho

Whereas, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States has designated

Thursday November 24th,

of the current year, as a day of National Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God for the blessings of peace and prosperity bestowed upon us as a people and as a Nation,

Now, Therefore, I, Theodore F. Singiser, acting Governor of the Territory of Idaho, do recommend that the people of this Territory lay aside all worldly business on said day, and assemble in their various places of worship for thanksgiving and praise.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed.

{Seal}

Done at Boise City this 10th day of November, A.D. 1881.

Theodore F. Singiser

United States of America.

Territory of Idaho } ss
Executive Office }

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, His Excellency, Honorable Jno. H. Gear, Governor of the State of Iowa, has made a requisition upon me, duly authenticated in accordance with the laws of the said State of Iowa, showing that one Joseph McIntire, or Joe McIntire, stands charged by an Indictment found in the County of Harrison in said State with the crime of Larceny, and that the said Joseph McIntire, or Joe McIntire is a fugitive from the Justice of said State, and that he has taken refuge in the Territory of Idaho.

Now, Therefore, I, Theodore F. Singiser, Acting Governor of the Territory of Idaho, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby Command the Sheriff of Cassia County, or other Officer in this Territory having lawful authority, to arrest and deliver the said Joseph McIntire, or Joe McIntire, to Riley Middleton, Sheriff of Harrison County State of Iowa, the duly authorized and commissioned Agent of the State of Iowa to receive him, the said Joseph McIntire, or Joe McIntire, without Expense to the Territory of Idaho, and for so doing this shall be a sufficient warrant.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed.

{Seal}

Done at Boise City, the Capital of the Territory this 29th day of November A.D. 1881.

Theodore F. Singiser,
Acting Governor

United States of America

Territory of Idaho } ss
Executive Office }

Know all men by these Presents:

That Whereas, Stephen Walsh was, at the December Term of the Second Judicial District Court of the Territory of Idaho, in and for the County of Ada, for the year One Thousand Eight hundred and Seventy nine, convicted of the crime of Burglary, and sentenced to confinement in the Territorial Penetentiary for a period of seven years, and

Whereas, the Honorable H. E. Prickett, Presiding Judge who sentenced the said Walsh to confinement in the Penetentiary, the Attorney who prosecuted him on behalf of the people, and the prosecuting witnesses have united in a petition recommending his pardon; and it also appearing from an official Report of the Warden of the Penetentiary that the conduct of the said Walsh since his incarceration has been uniformly good,

Now, Therefore, I, Theodore F. Singiser, Acting Governor of the Territory of Idaho, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby, and on this date, grant unto the said Stephen Walsh, a full and unconditional pardon for his said offence, and I hereby direct the United States Marshal, or other officer who may have him in custody, to let him, the said Stephen Walsh, go free without delay.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed. Done at Boise City, the Capital, this 8th day of December A. D. 1881.

Seal

Theodore F. Singiser,
Acting Governor

United States of America.

Territory of Idaho, Executive Office } ss

Whereas John A. B. Wallace was, at the May term of the Third Judicial District Court in and for the County of Oneida, for the year One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty, convicted of the crime of assault with intent to kill, and sentenced to Confinement in the Territorial Penitentiary for a period of two years, and

Whereas, the Honorable John T. Morgan, Chief Justice of the Territory, before whom the said Wallace was tried and convicted, and by whom sentenced, has recommended the pardon of the said John A. B. Wallace,

Now, therefore, I, Theodore F. Singiser, Acting Governor of the Territory of Idaho, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby, and on this date, grant unto the said John A. B. Wallace a full and unconditional pardon for his said offence, and I hereby direct the United States Marshal, or other officer having him in Custody, to let him, the said John A. B. Wallace, go free without delay.

This pardon is granted upon condition that the said Wallace shall, and will hereafter, while a resident of this Territory, conduct himself as a peaceable and law-abiding citizen

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed. Done at Boise City, the Capital of the Territory this 22d day of December A.D. 1881

Seal

Theodore F. Singiser,
Acting Governor.

United States of America

Territory of Idaho } ss
Executive Office }

Know all men by these Presents:

That Whereas, Tom Watson, was, at the May Term of the Third Judicial District Court in and for the County of Lincoln and Territory of Idaho for the year A.D. 1881, convicted of the crime of "Assisting a Prisoner to escape from the custody of an Officer", and sentenced to imprisonment in the Territorial Prison for the period of one year therefor, and

Whereas, in consideration of the recommendation of the Prison Officials and it also appearing from the Official Reports of the Warden of the Penitentiary that the conduct of said Watson since his incarceration has been uniformly good, and his term expiring tomorrow, the 22nd instant,

Now therefore, I, John B. Neil, Governor of the Territory of Idaho, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby and on this date, grant unto the said Tom Watson a full and complete pardon for his said offence with restoration to all the rights of citizenship, and I hereby direct the United States Marshal, or other Officer having him in custody to let him, the said Watson, go free without delay.

Seal

In testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed. Done at Boise City, this 21st day of April, A.D. 1882,

(Sgd) John B. Neil,
Governor.

Territory of Idaho.

Executive Department.

John B. Neil, Governor of the Territory of Idaho.
To His Excellency, the Governor of the Territory of Montana:-

It appearing to me, that one E. J. O'Callaghan stands charged with the crime of Assault with intent to commit murder, committed in the County of Oneida, Territory of Idaho, (as evidence of which a copy of the indictment found against him by the Grand Jury of said County in November 1880 is hereunto attached) and which is duly certified to be authentic. And it also appearing that the said E. J. O'Callaghan has fled the Territory of Idaho, and is believed to be within the limits of the Territory of Montana,

Now, Therefore, in the name and by the authority of the people of the Territory of Idaho, and in virtue of the rights and privileges secured and guaranteed by the laws and Constitution of the United States, I do hereby demand and require of his Excellency, the Governor of the Territory of Montana that he cause the said E. J. O'Callaghan to be surrendered and delivered up to the Justice of the Territory from which he has fled, if to be found within the jurisdiction of the Territory of Montana,

And I have appointed, and do by these presents constitute and appoint Wm. H. Homer, Sheriff of Oneida County, as the Agent of the Territory of Idaho to receive and convey back the said fugitive, to be delivered into the custody of the Sheriff of Oneida County, T., without expense to the Territory of Idaho.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of Idaho Territory, at Boise City this 28th day of April A. D. 1882.

Seal

Sgd. Jno. B. Neil,
Governor.

By the Governor:-
T. F. Singiser,
Secretary of Idaho Territory
by J. L. O.

United States of America

Territory of Idaho, } ss
Executive Office }

Know all men by these Presents:

That, Whereas, Daniel McCarthy was, at a term of the Third Judicial District Court in and for the County of Cassia and Territory of Idaho held in the Month of September A. D. 1881, convicted of the crime of "Grand Larceny" and was on the 6th day of October 1881, sentenced to imprisonment in the Territorial Prison for the period of two years thereafter; and Whereas, in consideration of the recommendation of Hon. Willard Crawford, District Attorney of said District, who prosecuted the said McCarthy; of the Foreman, Clerk and Members of the Grand Jury by whom he was indicted, as well as of the Probate Judge and Sheriff of said County, and it appearing from the Official Reports of the Warden of the said Territorial Prison that the conduct of said McCarthy has been uniformly good since his incarceration;

Now, Therefore, I, John B. Neil, Governor of the Territory of Idaho, by virtue of the authority in me vested do hereby and on this date grant unto the said Daniel McCarthy a full and complete pardon for his said offence, with restoration to all the rights of Citizenship, and I hereby direct the United States Marshal or other Officer having him in custody, to let him, the said McCarthy go free without delay.

Seal

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed. Done at Boise City, this 29th day of April A. D. 1882.

(Sgd) John B. Neil.
Governor.

United States of America

Territory of Idaho }
Executive Office } ss

Know all men by these Presents:

That, Whereas, George W. Bishop was, at a term of the Third Judicial Court in and for the County of Custer, held in the Month of October A.D. 1881, convicted of the crime of Grand Larceny, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Territorial Prison for the period of three years therefor, and Whereas, it appearing that this is the first offence of said Bishop, that he has heretofore borne an excellent reputation in the community where he was raised, as evidenced by the letters and petitions now on file in the Executive Office from the most reputable citizens of Umatilla County, Oregon, that he appears to be entirely penitent, and in view of his Extreme youth and his good conduct in prison, and in the belief that the ends of Justice and the interests of society will be best subserved by granting unto him a Conditional pardon for his said Offence,

NOW, Therefore, I, John B. Neil, Governor of the Territory of Idaho, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby grant unto the said George W. Bishop a pardon for his said Offence, upon the following conditions, namely:

That he return immediately to his home in Oregon, and hereafter conduct himself in all respects as a law abiding citizen, and that he pledge himself to abstain wholly from the use of intoxicating Liquors; and I hereby direct the United States Marshal, or other Officer having him in custody, to let him, the said Bishop go free forthwith upon the acceptance by him of the Conditions hereunto attached.

seal

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory of Idaho, this 20th day of June A.D. 1882.

(Sgd) Jno. B. Neil,
Governor

U. S. Penitentiary,
Near Boise City, I.T., June 20. 1882.

I hereby accept the within Pardon on the conditions therein Specified.

(Sgd) G. W. Bishop

witnesses
Geo. W. Newman
B. F. Foreman

United States of America.

Territory of Idaho } ss
Executive Office }

Know all men by these Presents:

That Whereas, John McKay was, at a term of the Third Judicial Court in and for the County of Custer, held in the Month of October 1881, convicted of the Crime of Grand Larceny, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Territorial Prison for the Period of two years therefor, and Whereas it appearing that this is the first offense of said McKay, that he has heretofore borne an excellent reputation in the community where he was raised, as evidenced by the letters and petitions now on file in the Executive Office from the most reputable citizens of Umatilla County, Oregon; that he appears to be entirely penitent, and in view of his extreme youth, and his good conduct in prison, and in the belief that the ends of Justice and the interests of society will be best subserved by granting unto him a conditional Pardon for his said offence.

Now, Therefore, I, John B. Neil, Governor of the Territory of Idaho, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby grant unto the said John McKay a Pardon for his said Offence, upon the following conditions, namely, That he return immediately to his home in Oregon, and hereafter conduct himself in all respects as a law-abiding citizen, and that he pledge himself to abstain wholly from the use of intoxicating Liquors; and I hereby direct the United States Marshal, or other Officer having him in custody to let him, the said McKay go free forthwith upon the acceptance by him of the conditions hereunto attached.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Territory this 20th day of June A.D. 1882.

(Sgd) Jno. B. Neil,
Governor.

U. S. Penitentiary,
Near Boise City, I. T. June 20. 1882

I hereby accept the within pardon on the conditions therein Specified.

(Sgd) John McKay

Witnesses
Geo. W. Newman
B. F. Foreman

United States of America.

Territory of Idaho
Executive Office } ss

To all to whom these Presents come, Greeting:-

Whereas, His Excellency N. H. Owings, acting Governor of the Territory of Washington has made a requisition upon me, duly authenticated in accordance with the laws of the said Territory of Washington, showing that one Charles Sequest stands charged by a complaint found in the County of Whitman in said Territory with the crime of Larceny, and that the said Charles Sequest is a Fugitive from the Justice of said Territory of Washington and that he has taken refuge in the Territory of Idaho.

Now, therefore, I, John B. Neil, Governor of the Territory of Idaho, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby command the Sheriff of Nez Perce County, or other officer in this Territory having Lawful authority, to arrest and deliver the said Charles Sequest without Expense to the Territory of Idaho, to George Young, the duly authorized and Commissioned Agent of the Territory of Washington to receive him, the said Charles Sequest and for so doing this shall be a sufficient Warrant.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed.

Seal

Done at Boise City, the Capital of the Territory this seventh day of August A. D. 1882.

Jno. B. Neil,
Governor.

By the Governor:-
T. F. Singiser,
Secretary.

Territory of Idaho.

Executive Department.

John B. Neil, Governor of the Territory of Idaho,

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Oregon.

It appearing to me, that one Charles Chambers stands charged with the crime of Highway Robbery committed in the County of Alturas, Territory of Idaho. (as evidence of which he was convicted of said crime - i.e. stopping the Stage Coach carrying the U. S. Mail, and robbing it of Wells Fargo & Co's Treasure Box - at the October Term of the Second Judicial District Court in and for said County for the year A.D. 1881, and sentenced October 29. 1881, to imprisonment in the Territorial Penitentiary for the period of nine years, and escaped from said Prison July 6. 1882, hereunto attached) and which is certified to be authentic. And it also appearing that the said Charles Chambers has fled the Territory of Idaho, and is believed to be within the limits of the State of Oregon.

Now, Therefore, in the name and by the authority of the people of the Territory of Idaho, and in virtue of the rights and privileges secured and guaranteed by the Laws and Constitution of the United States, I do hereby demand and require of his Excellency, the Governor of the State of Oregon, that he cause the said Charles Chambers to be surrendered and delivered up to the Justice of the Territory from which he has fled, if to be found within the jurisdiction of the State of Oregon,

And I have appointed, and do by these presents constitute and appoint Orlando Robbins, Deputy Sheriff of Ada County and Deputy U. S. Marshal for Idaho Territory, as the Agent of the Territory of Idaho, to receive and convey back the said fugitive, to be delivered into the Custody of the Warden of the Idaho Penitentiary

Seal

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of Idaho Territory, at Boise City, this Fourteenth day of August A. D. 1882

Jno B. Neil
Governor

By the Governor:
T. F. Singiser,
Secretary of Idaho Territory

United States of America.

Territory of Idaho } ss
Executive Office }

To all to whom these Presents come, Greeting:

Whereas His Excellency N N Owings Acting Governor of the Territory of Washington has made a requisition upon me duly authenticated in accordance with the laws of said Territory of Washington showing one Charles Dequeat stands charged by a complaint found in the county of Whitman in said Territory with the crime of Larceny and that the said Charles Dequeat is a fugitive from Justice of said Territory of Washington and that he has taken refuge in the Territory of Idaho

Now, Therefore, I, John B. Neil, Governor of the Territory of Idaho by virtue of the authority vested in me by law do hereby command the Sheriff of Nez Perce County or other officer in this Territory having lawful authority to arrest and deliver the said Charles Dequeat without expense to the Territory of Idaho to George Young the duly authorized and commissioned Agent of the Territory of Washington to receive him the said Charles Dequeat and for so doing this shall be a sufficient warrant.

In testimony where of I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed.

Done at Boise City this seventh day of Aug. A.D. 1884

John B. Neil
Governor

Seal

By the Governor:
Leo Singuer
Secretary

Territory of Idaho
Executive Department

John B. Neil Governor of the Territory of Idaho,
To His Excellency the Governor of the State of Oregon.

It appearing to me that one Charles Chambers stands charged with the crime of Highway Robbery committed in the county of Alturas Territory of Idaho (as evidence of which he was convicted of said crime, in Stopping the Stage Coach carrying the U.S. Mail and Robbing it of Wells Fargo & Co's Treasure Box, at the October Term of the Second Judicial District Court in and for said County for the year A D 1881 and sentenced October 29th 1881 to imprisonment in the Territorial Penitentiary for the period of nine years and escaped from said Prison July 6th 1882, hereunto attached and which is certified to be authentic. And it also appearing that the said Charles Chambers has fled the Territory of Idaho and is believed to be in the limits of the State of Oregon.

Now, therefore, in the name and by the authority of the People of the Territory of Idaho and in virtue of the rights and privileges secured and guaranteed by the Laws and Constitution of the United States, I do hereby demand and require of His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Oregon, that he cause the said Charles Chambers to be surrendered and delivered up to the Justice of the Territory from which he has fled if he be found within the jurisdiction of the State of Oregon

And I have appointed and do by these presents constitute and appoint Orlando Robbins Deputy Sheriff of Ada County and Deputy U.S. Marshal for Idaho Territory as the agent of the Territory of Idaho to receive and convey back the said fugitive to be delivered into the custody of the Warden of the Idaho Penitentiary.

(Witness my hand and the
Great Seal of the Territory of Idaho
at Boise City, this Fourteenth day
of August 1882

{ Seal }

John B Neil
Governor.

By the Governor
Theo F Singuer
Secretary

Territory of Idaho
Executive Department

Jno B Neil Governor of the Territory of Idaho
To His Excellency the Governor of the State of Nevada

It appearing to me that Jack King and William Adams stand charged with the crime of Robbery committed in the County of Cassia Territory of Idaho (as evidence of which an affidavit of J.B. Simpson charging the said parties with the said offence is hereunto attached) and which is duly certified to be authentic. And it also appearing that the said Jack King and William Adams have fled the Territory of Idaho and are believed to be within the limits of the State of Nevada

Now, Therefore, In the name of and by the authority of the people of the Territory of Idaho and in virtue of the rights and privileges secured and guaranteed by the Laws and Constitution of the U.S., I do hereby demand and require of His Excellency the Governor of the State of Nevada that he cause the said Jack King and William Adams to be apprehended and delivered up to the justice of the Territory from which they have fled if found to be within the jurisdiction of the State of Nevada.

And I have appointed and do by these presents constitute and appoint J. D. Thacker as Agent of the Territory of Idaho to receive and convey back the said fugitives to be delivered into the custody of the Sheriff of Cassia Co. I. T. without expense to the Ter. Ida.

Seal

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of Idaho T. at Boise City this 20th day of September A D 1864

Jno B Neil
Governor

By the Governor
Ker T Hoitzer
Secretary

Idaho Territory

Proclamation by the Governor

To whom it may concern:

Be it known, that, in obedience to law I do hereby appoint and order the holding of a General Election at the legally constituted voting places in the several Counties of this Territory on Tuesday after the first monday in november next being the Seventh day of said month for the election of one Delegate to represent Idaho Territory in the 48th Congress of the U.S. and for the election of Members of the 12th Legislative Assembly to convene at Boise City on the 11th day of Nov. A.D 1882. The following is the apportionment for Members of the Legislative assembly

Members of the Council:

Ada County	One (1)	Member
Ada and Washington Counties jointly	One 1	"
Bear Lake County	One 1	"
Boise County	One 1	"
Alturas and Boise Counties jointly	One 1	"
Cassia and Owyhee " "	One 1	"
Idaho County	One 1	"
Lemhi and Custer Counties jointly	One 1	"
Nez Perce County	One 1	"
Nez Perce, Shoshone & Kootenai Counties jointly	One 1	"
Oneida County	Two 2	"

Members of the House of Representatives

Ada County	Four (4)	Members
Alturas "	One 1	"
Bear Lake "	Two 2	"
Boise "	Two 2	"
Cassia "	One 1	"
Custer "	One 1	"
Idaho "	Two 2	"
Lemhi "	One 1	"
Nez Perce "	Three 3	"
Oneida "	Four 4	"
Owyhee "	One 1	"
Shoshone & Kootenai Counties Jointly	One 1	"
Washington County	One 1	"

Also all officers required by law to be elected at said General Election.

In testimony where of I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed. Done at Boise City this Seventh day of September A.D 1882

(Seal)

John B. Neil
Governor

By the Governor,
Fred T. Dubois
Secretary

Idaho Territory

The Governor of Idaho Territory

To the Sheriff of Alturas County Idaho Territory

Greeting:

Whereas, at the July Term A D 1882 of the District Court of the 2nd Judicial District Territory of Idaho in and for the County of Alturas Samuel Ridgeway was convicted of the crime of Murder in the First Degree and was by the Judge presiding in said Court sentenced to be hanged on the 22nd day of Sept. A D 1882 and

Whereas an application has been made to the Governor of the Territory of Idaho for a commutation of the sentence of death in the aforesaid case to imprisonment for life in the U.S. Penitentiary near Boise City Idaho Territory, and

Whereas it is alleged that sufficient grounds exist to justify a commutation of the sentence in the aforesaid case and inasmuch as ample time does not exist between this and the date fixed for execution of said Ridgeway to properly examine the papers presented in the application for commutation, now,

Therefore be it known that I, John B. Neil Governor of the Territory of Idaho by virtue of the authority in me vested by law do hereby grant and extend unto the said Samuel Ridgeway a Reprieve until Friday the 20th day of October A D 1882 and I do hereby command you to postpone the execution of the judgment of the said court in the above case until the date above last mentioned and on that day namely Friday between the hours of twelve o'clock, noon, and two o'clock PM the 20th day of October A D 1882., I do further command you to execute the judgment of the court upon the said Samuel Ridgeway unless the same be set aside under authority of law.

Given under my hand and the Seal seal of the Territory at Boise City this 14th day of September A D 1882

Jno B Neil
Governor

Seal

By the Governor,
Thos. F Singiser
Secretary

The United States of America

Idaho Territory } ss
Executive Office }

The Governor of Idaho Territory

To all Whom these Presents shall come Greeting:

Whereas at the December 1881 term of the District court for the 2nd Judicial District held in and for the County of Ada Elmore Towers was found guilty of the crime of Grand Larceny and by the judgment of said Court was sentenced to imprisonment in the Territorial Prison for the term of one year, and

Whereas it appears from the report of the Warden of said Prison that his conduct has been uniformly good during his confinment

Now therefore be it known that I, Jno. B. Neil Governor of the Territory of Idaho by virtue of the authority in me vested by law in consideration of the good conduct of the prisoner and upon the recommendation of the Warden and in view of the extreem youth of said Towers do hereby grant unto the said Elmore Towers a full and unconditional pardon and I do hereby command the U.S. Marshal or other officer having him in charge to let him go free with out delay

In testimony where of I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed this 14 day of Oct. A D 1882

Seal

Jno B Neil
Governor

By the Governor
Ed F Singiser
Secretary

The United States of America

Territory of Idaho } ss
Executive Office }

The Governor of the Territory of Idaho

To all whom these Presents shall come Greeting:

Whereas at the April term A D 1882 of the District court for the 2nd Judicial district held in and for the County of Ada J. G. Gates was convicted of the crime of assault with a deadly weapon and was by the judgment of said court sentenced to imprisonment in the Territorial Prison for a term of two years and

Whereas the Judge who presided at the trial, the Attorney who prosecuted the case, and six of the jurors who convicted have joined in a petition for the pardon of said Gates and it further appearing from the report of the Warden of the Prison that his conduct has been uniformly good since his incarceration

Now, Therefore, be it known, that, I, John B Neil, Governor of the Territory of Idaho by virtue of the power in me vested by law in consideration of the above facts do hereby grant unto the said J G Gates a full and unconditional pardon and I do hereby command the Officer having him in charge to let him go free forthwith

In testimony where of I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed this 14 Day of Oct A D 1882

Seal

Jno B Neil
Governor

By the Governor.
Fred T Dubois
Secretary

The United States of America
Territory of Idaho } ss
Executive Office }

The Governor of the Territory of Idaho
To the Sheriff of Alturas County Territory of Idaho
Greeting:

Whereas at the July term A.D. 1882 of the District Court for the 2nd Judicial District Territory of Idaho in and for the county of Alturas, Samuel Ridgeway was convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree and was by the Judge presiding in said court sentenced to be hanged on the 22d day of Sept. A.D. 1882 and

Whereas on the 14th day of Sept A.D. 1882 a reprieve was granted to the said Samuel Ridgeway postponing the execution of the aforesaid judgment until Friday the 20th Day of Oct A.D. 1882 and

Whereas for reasons satisfactory to me it is desirable to still further postpone the execution of the judgment aforesaid now

Therefore be it known that I Jno B Neil Governor of the Territory of Idaho by virtue of the authority in me vested by law do hereby grant unto the said Samuel Ridgeway a second reprieve and I do hereby command you to postpone the execution of the judgment of the Court upon Samuel Ridgeway until Friday the 24th day of November A.D. 1882 between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and two o'clock P.M. of said day. I do further command you to execute the judgment of said court upon the said Samuel Ridgeway unless the same be set aside under authority of law

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory this 16th day of Oct. A.D. 1882

Seal

Jno B Neil
Governor

By the Governor,
Thos Fenner
Secretary

Thanksgiving Proclamation
By the Governor
of
Idaho Territory

The President has designated Thursday the thirtieth day of November, instant, as a day consecrated to the sacred duty of rendering unto Almighty God, thanks for the blessings vouchsafed to the nation and its people during the year now drawing to a close and as a day when all should unite in earnest supplication to the Omnipotent Ruler of the Universe for a continuance of His favors.

Profoundly venerating this custom of the fathers I do earnestly recommend to the people of Idaho a proper observance of this day.

Done at Boise City this
ninth day of November
A D 1882

signed Bro Treat

By the Governor
C Bringiser
Secretary

United States of America

Territory of Idaho }
Executive office } ss.

The Governor of the Territory of Idaho to the Sheriff of Alturas County

Greeting:

Whereas: at the July term A.D 1882 of the District Court of the Second Judicial District held in and for the County of Alturas Samuel Ridgeway was convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree and was by the Judge presiding in said Court sentenced to be hanged on the 22nd day of September A.D 1882. and

Whereas: A Reprieve was granted by me in the aforesaid case postponing the date for the execution of the judgment of the Court upon said Ridgeway until the 20th day of October A.D 1882 and whereas a further postponement of the execution of the judgment of the Court in this case was granted by me fixing the 24th day of November A.D 1882 as the date for carrying into execution the judgment of the Court upon Samuel Ridgeway and

Whereas: after a full careful and deliberate consideration of all the statements, evidence and facts placed before me in relation to the crime, trial and conviction of Samuel Ridgeway I am satisfied that the ends of Justice and the interests of Society will be better subserved by the infliction of a lesser penalty in the aforesaid case.

Now Therefore, I, Geo. B. Neil, Governor of the Territory of Idaho by virtue of the authority in me vested by law do hereby direct that the judgment of the Court in the case of Samuel Ridge= =way be not carried into execution and I do further direct and order that the sentence in said case be and the same hereby is commuted to one of imprisonment for life at hard labor in the Territorial Penitentiary located near Boise City Idaho Territory and I do now command you without delay to deliver the said Samuel Ridgeway into the custody of the United States Marshal or other officer having charge of said Penitentiary to be by him kept in confinement in said prison at hard labor during his natural life -

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed
Done at Boise City this tenth day of Nov-ember A.D. 1882.

Seal

signed Geo B Neil

By the Governor.
Geo Ainger
Secretary -

Reprieve of Michael Mooney

Territory of Idaho } ss
Executive Office }

The Governor of the Territory of Idaho

To the Sheriff of Oneida County Greeting:

Whereas at the term A D 1882 of the District Court for the Third Judicial District Territory of Idaho in and for the County of Oneida Michael Mooney was convicted of the crime of Murder in the first degree and was by the Judge presiding at said Court sentenced to be hanged on the 8th day of December A D 1882 and

Whereas a petition has this day been received by me signed by many citizens of the County of Oneida including seven of the Jurors who convicted said Mooney requesting a commutation from the sentence of death to one of imprisonment for life and wherein it is alleged that sufficient grounds exist to justify a commutation of the sentence in the aforesaid case; and inasmuch as application does not intervene between this and the date fixed for the execution of said Mooney to properly examine the papers yet to be presented in this case

Now therefore be it known that I John B. Neil Governor of the Territory of Idaho by virtue of the authority in me vested by law do hereby grant and extend unto the said Michael Mooney a reprieve until Friday the 24th day of December A D 1882 and I do hereby command you to postpone the execution of the judgement of the said Court in the above case until the date above last-mentioned and on that day namely Friday between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and two o'clock P.M. the 24th day of December A D 1882 I do further command you to execute the judgement of the Court upon the said Michael Mooney unless the same be set-aside under authority of law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Territory of Idaho at Boise City this 27th day of November A D 1882

Jno B Neil
Governor

Seal

By the Governor
T F Singiser
Secretary

Board of Canvassers

Territory of Idaho } ss
Executive Office }

Boise City
Dcem 8th 1882

In pursuance of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Idaho entitled "An Act Relative to Elections" (Sec. 29 Page 691 of the Revised Laws of Idaho Territory) a meeting of the Board of Canvassers therein provided, was held in the office of the Territorial Secretary: present Theo F Singiser Secretary of the Territory and Fred J. Dubois United States Marshal of the Territory.

In the presence of His Excellency Jno B Neil Governor of the Territory of Idaho said Board of Canvassers proceeded to a canvass of the votes cast for Delegate to Congress at the General Election held Nov 7th A D 1882 as returned by the Canvassing Boards of the several counties.

Returns from the following counties were found to have been received by the Territorial Secretary which were opened, examined and canvassed with the following result

	Votes cast for Theo F. Singiser	Votes cast for George Ainslie	Votes Scattering	
Ada County	678	564	H E Brickett	7
Alturas County	1477	693	J.J. Venzile	1
Bear Lake "	54	350		
Boise "	363	353		
Cassia "	213	303		
Custer "	384	183		1
Idaho "	412	67		
Kootenai "	146	98		
Lemhi "	334	135		
Owyhee "	233	237		
Nez Perce "	1060	40	A Leland	1
Shoshone "	30			
Washington "	198	223		
Total	5587	3246		10

We the undersigned Board of Canvassers authorized by the Laws of the Territory of Idaho to canvass the votes cast for the office of Delegate to Congress do hereby certify that at an election held on the 7th day of Nov. 1882 in the several counties of this Territory (as returned by the Canvassing Boards of the several counties and received by the Territorial Secretary and canvassed by us in the presence of his Excellency Jno B Neil Governor of the Territory of Idaho this 8th day of Dec 1882 for the office of Delegate to Congress) Theo. F Singiser received Fifty five hundred eighty seven (5587) votes - Geo Ainslie received Thirty two hundred and forty six (3246) votes - H E Brickett received Seven (7) votes - J Venzile received One (1) vote and one vote scattering.

We further certify that the vote of Oneida County was not canvassed by this board on account of its not being received by the Secretary of the Territory up to this date -

Theo F Singiser Secretary of Idaho
Fred. J. Dubois United States Marshal
Board of Canvassers

The canvass of the vote of the foregoing counties having been completed and it being ascertained that the returns of the Election from Ouida County have not been received by the Secretary of the Territory it is ordered that the Board of Canvassers take a recess until Dec 8th, 1892 at twelve oclock noon for the purpose of awaiting the receipt of the returns of said county and can=
=vassing the same.

Thos F Singiser Secretary of Idaho
Fred T Dubois United States Marshal
Board of Canvassers.

The above canvass of votes for Delegate to Congress, and other proceed=
=ings were made and held in my presence

Jno B Neil
Governor

Canvassing Board

Territory of Idaho
Executive Office

Boise City
Decem. 8th 1862

W B Thews Esq.
Clerk of the Board of Commissioners
of Ouida County Idaho Territory

Sir:

You will please furnish O. Robins the bearer hereof a Messenger appointed for that purpose under and by virtue of the provisions of Section XXX of an act of the Legislative Assembly of Idaho Territory entitled an "Act Relative to Elections" (Page 691 Revised Laws of of Idaho Territory) a copy of the returns of the General Election held in Ouida County Idaho Territory on the 4th day of November A D 1862, as canvassed by the Board of Commissioners of said County, sitting as a canvassing Board.

Under the provisions of said section of the Election Laws, it is your duty to certify, and the duty of the proper officers to pay the compensation allowed the said O. Robins as messenger; the distance travelled being certified by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, in the case of members of that body, at Nine-hundred and sixty miles (960) and I hereby certify the distance to be Ninehundred and sixty (960) miles by the most expeditious route.

This order is made for the reason that the returns of the Election aforesaid from said County have not been received by the Secretary of the Territory as provided by law.

You are referred to Sec. XXX of the Election Laws as herein before cited

Geo. F. Singiser
Secretary of the Territory of Idaho

Reprieve of Michael Mooney

Territory of Idaho
Executive Office } ss

The Governor of the Territory of Idaho
To the Sheriff of Oneida County Greeting:

Whereas at the term A D 1882 of the District Court for the Third Judicial District Territory of Idaho in and for the County of Oneida Michael Mooney was convicted of the crime of Murder in the first degree and was on the 8th day of said Court sentenced to be hanged on the 6th day of December A D 1882 and

Whereas a petition has this day been received by me signed by many citizens of the County of Oneida including seven of the Jurors who convicted said Mooney requesting a commutation from the sentence of death to one of imprisonment for life and wherein it is alleged that sufficient ground exist to justify a commutation of the sentence in the aforesaid case; and inasmuch as application does not intervene between this and the date fixed for the execution of said Mooney to properly examine the papers yet to be presented in this case

Now therefore be it known that I John B. Neil Governor of the Territory of Idaho by virtue of the authority in me vested by law do hereby grant and extend unto the said Michael Mooney a reprieve until Friday the 29th day of December A D 1882 and I do hereby command you to postpone the execution of the judgement of the said Court in the above case until the date above last-mentioned and on that day namely Friday between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and two o'clock P.M. the 29th day of December A D 1882 I do further command you to execute the judgement of the Court upon the said Michael Mooney unless the same be set-aside under authority of law.

Given under my hand and
the seal of the Territory of
Idaho at Boise City this
27th day of November A D 1882

Jno B Neil
Governor

Seal

By the Governor
J Folinsbee
Secretary

Board of Canvassers

Territory of Idaho } ss
Executive Office }

Boise City
Decm 8th 1882

In pursuance of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Idaho entitled "An Act Relative to Elections" (Sec. 29 Page 691 of the Revised Laws of Idaho Territory) a meeting of the Board of Canvassers therein provided, was held in the office of the Territorial Secretary: present Theo F Singiser Secretary of the Territory and Fred T. Dubois United States Marshal of the Territory.

In the presence of his Excellency Jno B Neil Governor of the Territory of Idaho said Board of Canvassers proceeded to a canvass of the votes cast for Delegate to Congress at the General Election held Nov 7th A D 1882 as returned by the Canvassing Boards of the several counties.

Returns from the following counties were found to have been received by the Territorial Secretary which were opened, examined and canvassed with the following result

	Votes cast for Theo F. Singiser	Votes cast for George Ainslie	Votes Scattering	
Ada County	678	564	H E Brickett	7
Alturas County	1477	693	J.J. Venzile	1
Bear Lake "	54	350		
Boise "	363	353		
Cassia "	213	303		
Custer "	384	183		1
Idaho "	412	67		
Kootenai "	146	98		
Lemhi "	334	135		
Owyhee "	233	237		
Nez Perce "	1060	40	A Leland	1
Shoshone "	30			
Washington "	198	223		
Total	5587	3246		10

We the undersigned Board of Canvassers authorized by the Laws of the Territory of Idaho to canvass the votes cast for the office of Delegate to Congress do hereby certify that at an election held on the 7th day of Nov. 1882 in the several counties of this Territory (as returned by the Canvassing Boards of the several counties and received by the Territorial Secretary and canvassed by us in the presence of his Excellency Jno B Neil Governor of the Territory of Idaho this 6th day of Dec 1882 for the office of Delegate to Congress) Theo. F Singiser received Fifty-five hundred eighty-seven (5587) votes - Geo Ainslie received Three hundred and forty-six (3246) votes - H E Brickett received Seven (7) votes - P J Venzile received One (1) vote and one vote scattering.

We further certify that the vote of Oneida County was not canvassed by this board on account of its not being received by the Secretary of the Territory up to this date -

Theo F Singiser Secretary of Idaho
Fred. T. Dubois United States Marshal
Board of Canvassers

The canvass of the votes of the foregoing counties having been completed and it being ascertained that the returns of the Election from Oneida County have not been received by the Secretary of the Territory it is ordered that the Board of Canvassers take a recess until Dec 8th / 68 at twelve oclock noon for the purpose of awaiting the receipt of the returns of said county and can=
=vassing the same.

Thos F Singiser Secretary of Idaho
Fred T Dubois United States Marshal
Board of Canvassers.

The above canvass of votes for Delegate to Congress, and other proceed=
=ings were made and held in my presence

Thos H Nuckolls
Governor

Canvassing Board

Territory of Idaho
Executive Office

Boise City
Decem. 8th 1862.

W B Thews Esq.
Clerk of the Board of Commissioners
of Oneida County Idaho Territory

Sir:

You will please furnish O. Robins the bearer hire of a Messenger appointed for that purpose under and by virtue of the provisions of Section xxx of an act of the Legislative Assembly of Idaho Territory entitled an "Act Relative to Elections" (Page 691 Revised Laws of of Idaho Territory) a copy of the returns of the General Election held in Oneida County Idaho Territory on the 4th day of November A D 1862, as canvassed by the Board of Commissioners of said County, sitting as a Canvassing Board.

Under the provisions of said section of the Election Laws, it is your duty to certify, and the duty of the proper officers to pay the compensation allowed the said O. Robins as messenger; the distance travelled being certified by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, in the case of members of that body, at Nine-hundred and sixty miles (960) and I hereby certify the distance to be Ninehundred and sixty (960) miles by the most expeditious route.

This order is made for the reason that the returns of the Election aforesaid from said County have not been received by the Secretary of the Territory as provided by law.

You are referred to Sec. xxx of the Election Laws as herein before cited

Theo. F. Singiser
Secretary of the Territory of Idaho

Board of Canvassers

Territory of Idaho } ss
Executive Office

Boise City
Dec 8th 1882

Pursuant to the recess taken on the 6th inst. the Board of Canvassers met at twelve oclock noon this 8th day of December A.D. 1882. Present: Thos. F. Singiser Secretary of the Territory, Fred T. Dubois U.S. Marshall of Idaho and His Excellency Gro. B. Neil Governor of Idaho Territory

The returns from Oneida County having not yet been received and the Board informed by the Territorial Secretary that a messenger had been selected in pursuance of law to proceed to Malad the county site of Oneida County and obtain from the Clerk of the Board of canvassers of said county a copy of the returns of the election held in said county on the 7th day of November A.D. 1882 it was ordered that a further recess of the Board of Canvassers be taken until December 20th 1882 at two oclock P.M unless sooner convened by the Territorial Secretary who is hereby authorized to call the Board together in the interim should the returns from Oneida County be received earlier than Dec. 20th A.D. 1882.

Thos F Singiser Secretary of Idaho
Fred T Dubois U.S. Marshal

The above proceedings were held in my presence

Gro B Neil
Governor

Executive Office Idaho Territory
Boise City December 11th 1862

Hon J. D. Cahalan
Clerk House Representatives
11th Session

Sir:

The following is a list of the members elected to the House of Representatives of the 12th Legislative Assembly from the several counties of this Territory as the same have been returned to this office in accordance with Section 29 of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Idaho entitled "An Act Relative to Elections" (Page 691 Revised Laws of Idaho)

Ada County	D. M. Coslon
	Jno. P. Wilson
	D. W. Tonch
	H. N. Hartley
Alturas County	E. M. Wilson
Bear Lake County	H. S. Woolley
	A R Wright
Boise County	R. H. Robb
	Fred. Campbell
Cassia County	W C Martindale
Custer County	J C Shoup
Idaho County	Wm C Pierson
	Robt. Larimer
Kootenai & Shoshone County	O A Dodge
Lemhi County	Jas A Haywood
Nez Perce County	A Buchanan
	N Larson
	Geo W Tower
Oneida County	No returns received
Owyhee County	J M Harbour
Washington	F. M. Mickey

I, Theo F. Singiser Secretary of Idaho Territory do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct list of the members of the House of Representatives elected to represent the several counties in the Territory in the 12th Legislative Assembly of the Territory as the same have been returned by the several county canvassing Boards and now appear on file in the Secretary's office No returns have been received of the election held in Oneida county.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed. Done at Boise City this 11th day of Dec A D 1862

Theo F Singiser
Secretary

Seal

Executive Department Idaho Territory
Boise City December 11th 1862

Hon John Hailey President or
Hon J. H. Dickerson Chief Clerk
Legislative Council 11th Session

Sir:

The following is a list of the Members of the Legislative Council elected to represent the several counties of the Territory in the 12th Session of the Legislative Assembly as the same have been returned to the office of the Secretary of the Territory as provided in Section 29 of the Election Laws (Page 691 Revised Laws of Idaho)

Ada County	J. V. R. Witt
Ada & Washington Counties	J. C. Galloway
Bear Lake County	C E Robison
Boise County	Joseph Davis
Boise & Alturas Counties	E. A. Wall
Idaho County	James Odle
Lemhi & Custer Counties	E. P. Johnson
Nez Perce County	W. S. Taylor
Nez Perce, Shoshone & Kootenai Counties	J. B. Cowen
Oneida County	no returns received
Owyhee & Cassia Counties	P. A. Regan

I, Thos. F. Singiser, Secretary of Idaho Territory, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct list of the Members of the Legislative Council elected to represent the several counties of the Territory in the 12th Legislative Assembly of the Territory as the same have been returned by the several county Canvassing Boards and now appear on file in the office of the Secretary. No returns have been received of the election held in Oneida County.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed. Done at Boise City this 11th day of Dec. A D 1862

Seal

Thos. F Singiser
Secretary

Board of Canvassers

Executive Office Idaho Territory
Boise City Decm. 15th 1882

The Board of Canvassers met at the call of the Secretary of the Territory in pursuance of the recess taken Decm 8th AD 1882
Present: Theo F Singiser Secretary of the Territory Fred. T. Dubois U.S. Marshal of the Territory and his Excellency John B. Neil Governor of Idaho Territory.

The Secretary of the Territory reported that the returns from Oneida County had been received but it appearing to, and the Board having notice, that legal proceedings were pending before Hon H. E. Prickett District Judge asking a writ of man=date compelling the Canvassers of Alturas County to recanvass the votes cast in said county at the election held Nov 7th AD 1882 it was deemed advisable and hereby ordered that a recess of the Board of Canvassers be taken until Dec. 20th AD 1882 at two oclock P. M. unless sooner convened by the Territorial Secretary who is hereby authorized to call the Board together in the in=terim should a decision on the writ of mandate be sooner made

Theo. F. Singiser Secretary of Idaho Ter'y.
Fred T. Dubois U.S. Marshal " "
Board of Canvassers

The above proceedings were had in my presence
John B Neil
Governor

United States of America

— The Governor of the Territory of Idaho to
All whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:
Hat, Whereas: at the January term A D 1882 of the District Court for the 2nd Judicial District in and for the County of Ada William Davis was convicted of the crime of Burglary and sentenced to confinment in the Territorial Penetentiary for a period of seven years, and

Whereas: The Hon. H. E. Brickett Presiding Judge who sentenced the said Davis to confinment in the Penetentiary the Attorney who prosecuted him on behalf of the people and the prosecuting witnesses, have united in a petition recommending his pardon and it also appearing from an official report of the Warden of the Penetentiary that the conduct of the said Davis since his incarceration has been unto wing good

Now Therefore I, Jno. B. Neil, Governor of the Territory of Idaho by virtue of the authority in me vested by law do hereby and on this date grant unto the said William Davis a full and unconditional pardon for his said offence and I hereby direct the U. S. Marshal or other officer having him in his charge to let him, the said William Davis go free without delay

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed. Done at Boise City this 18th day of Dec. A D 1882

Jno B Neil

Seal

By the Governor
D J Kinsler
Secretary

United States of America

Executive Office
Territory of Idaho

Boise City
Dec. 19th 1884

Whereas: Chas. W. Jones was on the 27th day of April A.D 1882 Commissioned a Notary Public in and for the County of Alturas Idaho Territory and

Whereas: Information has been received by me that the said Jones has left the Territory to reside elsewhere permanently and

Whereas: The said Jones has failed to pay the legal fee for such commission, now

Therefore, I, John B Neil Governor of the Territory of Idaho do hereby revoke the commission as above set fourth.

By the Governor:
C C Sinnicker
Secretary

John B Neil

Message
of
John B. Neil
Governor of Idaho Territory

Delivered to the Legislative Assembly in Joint Session
Saturday December 16th AD 1882
at 7:30 P.M.

Fellow Citizens of the Legislative Assembly:

In obedience to the requirements of the law, and in accordance with a custom long established, I meet you in joint session for the purpose of placing before you, a statement respecting the administration of affairs in the Territory since the adjournment of the Eleventh Session of the Legislative Assembly, and to present for your consideration subjects requiring the attention of this body.

Finance

Finance and Taxation

It is gratifying to be able to state, that in most respects the affairs of the Territory are in a highly prosperous condition. This is especially so as regards the financial condition of the Territory. Notwithstanding the large reduction made in the rate of taxation, by the last Legislature, the receipts have been largely in excess of the expenditures, and you begin your labors with the pleasant knowledge before you, that there is a large surplus in the Territorial Treasury. This fund has accumulated during the last two years, but by a strange disregard of the plainest and simplest rules of economy, the last Session of the Legislative Assembly refused to adopt any measure whereby any portion of this surplus could be utilized in lifting the burden of indebtedness, or a portion thereof, now being carried by the Territory. It is true that no part of the bonded indebtedness of the Territory matures prior to December 1st, 1885 but some provision should have been made to invest our surplus funds in interest bearing bonds, or in a manner which would have insured the receipt of a sum, sufficient to meet a portion of the interest upon the public debt. This would have afforded relief of no mean dimensions. No act calculated to lessen the burden of taxation upon the people should ever be neglected by the Legislative power, and it is to be hoped that your deliberations upon this important subject, and all legislation you may enact in regard thereto, may be in the direction of lightening this burden. Taxation may be made so grievous a burden as to drive from us many who have settled in our midst and also operate to keep others from seeking homes with us. The rate of taxation in a community like ours, has an important influence upon immigration; if the rate be low it induces immigration; if high, the reverse is true.

At the date of the last returns to the Controller, the total assessed value of the real and personal property, in the Territory, amounted to $9,108,450.05. This is the sum as returned on the original rolls and does not include what are known as the "subsequent rolls". It is estimated these will largely augment the above sum. By this, it will be observed, there has been an increase of the value of taxable property in the Territory during the past two years of over $2,700,000.

The net receipts, from all sources, for the two years ending Dec. 1st, 1882 including balance on hand at date of last report, were $118,638.39.

The disbursements for all purposes, including the payment of all outstanding warrants and several items of special expenses authorized by the last Legislature, were $76,821.42.

The estimated receipts for the quarter ending Dec. 31st 1882 are $30,000

The estimated expenditures for the same period are $9,000.-

From the foregoing statement, it is reasonably certain that on the first of January next, there will be a surplus fund in the Treasury of not less than $60,000.- The judicious disposition of this sum will devolve upon this body, and the use to which it should be put is a question requiring your earnest consideration.

The bonded debt of the Territory amounts to $69,248.60 divided as follows:

Bonds issued under act of 1875 due Dec. 1st 1885, $22,533.54.

Bonds issued under act of 1877 due Dec 1st 1891, $46,715.06.-

The excellent credit of the Territory and the high rate of interest these Bonds are drawing, make them a desirable investment; and it is not likely the holders could be induced to part with them prior to the date when they mature, unless a very considerable premium should be offered. With the large surplus on hand, it seems to me it is worth while to make an effort to cancel a portion of the bonded debt of the Territory. I therefore suggest the the wisdom of authorizing the Controller to purchase all of the bonds that the fund on hand will justify him in calling in, provided it can be done in a way to effect a reasonable saving to the Territory. In case of a failure to utilize the surplus fund, in the above manner, provision should be adopted to dispose of it in a way which would result advantageously to the Territory The creation of a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds due Dec. 1st 1885 would be an eminently proper disposition to make of a portion of this surplus While it does not appear necessary for the Legislature to make provision for the redemption of the bonds due in 1891, still, I think it would be wise to provide a method, whereby any surplus, which may hereafter accumulate in the Treasury, may be invested in a way to secure to the Territory a revenue therefrom. The balance of the surplus in the Treasury, after making provision for certain special purposes, should be used in the payment of current expenses for the next two years.

While this disposion of the surplus cash in the Treasury, it will still be possible to reduce the Territorial Tax rate, without danger of a deficit occurring, but if the entire surplus be used for the purpose of paying current expenses for the next two years as suggested by the Com-

Finance

=troller, then the Territorial tax can be abolished entirely for that period of time as the amount on Land, with the receipts from other sources, will be ample for the purpose.

I must again direct attention to the fact that no provision of law exists requiring county officers to report to the Controller the condition of affairs in respect to finances, debts &c in the various sections of the Territory. I earnestly recommend that a law be passed requiring such reports to be made to the Controller each year, so that hereafter it may be possible to place before the Legislature a statement in regard to county affairs, which will enable that body to legislate intelligently in relation to local matters. Under present conditions this can not be done.

Without going into details, I again urge the placing of restrictions upon the power to incur debt. The disposition in this direction, of county boards and other local authorities, should be curbed. No extraordinary expenditure should be permitted without the consent of those who are to bear the burden.

In concluding this topic permit me to direct attention to the able and admirable report of the Territorial Controller herewith submitted. It is replete with valuable information and wise suggestions which will greatly aid you in the performance of your duties.

In this connection I urge a reasonable increase in the compensation of the Controllers office. In addition to the duties of that responsible and laborious trust, those of Supt. of Public Instruction are imposed upon that officer; duties in themselves, if properly discharged, of great responsibility and magnitude, and which he is compelled to perform gratis. It is neither wisdom or good policy to underpay public servants and I trust you may relieve the Territory from the stigma of being niggardly towards those who serve it ably and faithfully.

Herewith is submitted the report of the Territorial Treasurer, containing a detailed statement of the receipts of, and payments made by that officer, together with a full statement of the Territorial debt.

Schools

Common Schools

A subject of paramount importance to which I would invite your attention is the universal education of the people. I use the term "universal" because it too often occurs that the presence of higher institutions of learning, which may be attended by a privileged few, convey the impression of large educational facilities, while the great mass of the people enjoy comparatively no opportunity for instruction even in the common branches of education.

The subject is so intimately connected with the intellectual and moral education of the individual, that in every free country it must especially engage the thoughts and energies of the wise and of the good, but as a measure of public policy — touching every phase of government, its laws and institutions — the education of the people demands the most careful attention of the Legislature

Schools

power, and towards the attainment of this desirable end, the most liberal provision should be made. The nature and extent of the influence exerted by by State instrumentalities, must depend, in the main, on the thoughts, opinions and feeling of the people at large. In a Representative Government, such as ours, we know of no surer guaranty in the enactment of wise laws and their faithful administration and no better defense for all the bulwarks of life, liberty and property than the general diffusion of knowledge among the masses. The structure structure of our Government resting as it does upon the basis of popular will must find the best assurance for its stability in an enlightened and healthy public opinion. With an intelligent constituency, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of republican institutions, well united as to our material interests, and guided by enlightened views as to public wants and measures, our Legislative and Governmental policy must reflect the character of its origin. If the general welfare is endangered by the law making power, there will be an eye to discover the sign of peril, an ear to catch the first sound of alarm and a hand to ward off the threatened attack. But with this general spreading of knowledge and this enlightenment of public opinion it is an agreeable reflection that the exercise of the Legislative power will become less urgent because the peace and order of society will surely derive increased aid from the force of individual self restraint.

In the development of our wonderful agricultural and mineral resources none of us need be admonished of the advantages accruing from educated labor. Under the hand of ignorant labor the most fertile soil fails to make its due return. The richest mineral deposits, without the assistance of science and skill, will slumber where nature placed them, or at least refuse to yield the full measure of their value. It is intelligent labor that causes the blade of grass to grow where it would not grow before. It is intelligent labor that enables the New England farmer on a cold and rock bound region, to wring from reluctant nature the means of wealth and happiness. Let the mind cooperate with the hand and every department of industry will show augmented productiveness. This increased productiveness is but a synonym for wealth, which in turn brings new comforts and luxuries, and opens up fresh fields of activity and usefulness.

But, furthermore the increase of our population must depend in a great degree upon the facilities we extend for acquiring an education to those who would cast their lot among us. In removing to a new country, other things being equal, those contemplating such removal will give the preference to those localities which offer the best inducements in the line of educational advantages. No one will care to settle in a community where his children will grow up in ignorance. While we can not say that "ignorance is the curse of God" yet, as a rule it often follows in its train men of intelligence and moral worth will shun a state or society under its evil influences. While, therefore it goes out to the world that nature has lavished upon us her choicest treasures, let it also be known that we are mindful of the claims of education and that those who come among us

Schools

need have no fear that in so doing they are exchanging the light of knowledge for the darkness of ignorance.

We can not be too deeply impressed with the truth, that the wealth of a State does not alone consist in its soil nor in its mineral resources. The treasures of the intellect are to be drawn out and utilized, no less than those which lie hidden in the bowels of the earth. Fortunately, intellectual power is not the exclusive property of either the rich or the poor. No rank or condition of men enjoy a monopoly of the precious boon. Place the means of education within the reach of all classes and it will be found that among those nurtured in toil, bright intellects appear, as well as among the more favored children of fortune. It is this great mine of wealth which we should make available for great and good ends. To accomplish this we must adopt those methods and appliances which, brought to bear upon the great body of the people, will most certainly bring out and develop high minded and intelligent men, men who will give character to the community in which they live and who will become instrumental in promoting the general welfare.

Owing to delay in receiving reports from several counties it will be impossible to incorporate in this communication, a detailed statement of the condition of the Public schools throughout the Territory. Fortunately however, the report of the Supt. of Public Instruction which will be submitted herewith, will contain full, and accurate information respecting the subject. To this Report and the many admirable suggestions made by the Supt. of Public Instruction, I invite your most considerate attention, especially to that feature of the Report which shows the importance and necessity for relieving the Territorial Controller of the duties of Supt. of Public Instruction as now imposed upon him by law. He is expected to perform these latter duties without compensation or emolument of any kind whatsoever. His authority is very limited and, in fact, it may truthfully said that it is the sort of supervision which supervises the least. If we expect to make rapid and material advancement in educational matters a radical change in the present mode of Territorial and county supervision must take place.

The splendid financial condition of the Territory, makes the present an opportune time for making these changes and I urgently recommend the creation of a Department of Public Instruction, with adequate compensation provided for the Superintendent; and such changes and amendments in the present school laws as will insure that officer full power and authority to really supervise the school affairs and interests of the Territory. Some uniform system of of county supervision should also follow a movement of this nature, so that there may be entire unity and harmony in all matters relating to the public school system of the Territory.

It would be irresponsible were I to close this subject without reference to the substantial progress made in Rural

Schools

and Lewiston cities in educational matters; in each of which places a graded school has been established under authority conferred by the last session of the Legislature. In the former city a building for this school has been erected which would be a credit to any community in the Union and which reflects great honor upon its originators, promoters and all who have burdened themselves by taxation to secure its erection. The building for the graded school at Lewiston is not completed but when it is I have no doubt it will be an honor to the city and all connected with the building and sustaining of it. In these two places there has been real, substantial progress in educational affairs and I commend their example to other sections of the Territory.

As a fitting conclusion to my remarks upon this important topic allow me to comment to your serious consideration the words of Mr. Webster in speaking of the new States of the West and the education and instruction therein needed: "These are the wide fields and here is the deep and rich soil for the seeds of knowledge and virtue: and this is the favored season, the very spring time for sowing them. Let them be cheaply imbibed with our spirit. Let them be scattered, with a bountiful hand, broadcast. Whatever the Government can fairly do towards these objects, in my opinion, ought to be done".

Revised Laws

The last session of the Legislature authorized the Judiciary Committees of the two Houses to prepare the laws for revision by the present session, but made no provision to compensate those who were expected to undertake this onerous task, nor for the payment of the expenses incident to a work of this magnitude. The Territorial Secretary, presuming the work would be accomplished made an estimate to cover the expense of printing several hundred copies of such revised edition of the laws. The amount was appropriated at the last session of Congress and is now available for the purpose.

It does not seem to me practicable for this body to accomplish this important work, even if every moment of the entire session should be devoted thereto. The ~~mere~~ revision of the laws is necessarily the work of the Legislative power, for no one will claim that this power can be delegated.

The present volume of the "Revised Laws of Idaho" is only such in name for it never received the sanction of the Legislative power. It is valueless therefore, in the sense of being a revision of the laws up to the time it was issued and it may be said to be almost equally valueless as a compilation, for the work was very imperfectly and crudely performed. As it does not seem practicable for this Legislature to perform the work of carefully revising the laws and as it is of vast importance that this work should be done at a early day, I suggest the wisdom of this body creating a commission to prepare the laws for revision by your successors. Ample compensation should be provided so that first class talent may be secured to perform this labor. In the meantime, however, the appropriation made by Congress for printing

Revised Laws

a revision of the laws will lapse, but it seems to me there is no sense in permitting another compilation of the laws merely for the purpose of expending $2,000.- of Government funds. We should guard the expenditure of Government funds as carefully as we do those of the Territory. But the supply of the so called revision of the statutes, printed in 1875, is entirely exhausted, and as that volumn is the only one which contains of the laws now in force, several of the editions of the session laws of early years being wholly exhausted, it might be judicious, under the circumstances, to authorize a second edition of said volumn. But it is very doubtful whether any portion of the sum appropriated by Congress, to print a revision of the laws, could be used for that purpose.

Supreme Court Reports

By an act of the Eleventh session of the Legislative Assembly Hon. H E Prickett was authorized by the prepare and cause to be printed a volume of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the Territory. The performance of this duty required months of earnest, patient labor and research among musty records. In many instances it was discovered that the record in certain cases had been misplaced or lost and it became necessary to hunt through newspaper files in order to obtain copies of the decisions in such cases

Judge Prickett has performed the responsible work imposed upon him ably, carefully and accurately, for which he is entitled to the gratitude of all who appreciate the necessity of preserving in proper form the decisions of the highest Court in the Territory.

The volume of Idaho Reports, as prepared by him contains the decisions of the Supreme Court from 1866 to 1880 inclusive.

Some permanent provision for the printing of the decisions of the Court should now be made. Probably the conferring of authority upon the Justices of the Supreme Court to prepare and print the decisions whenever in their judgment, it is necessary so to do, would be the best plan to adopt. All of the States and Territories except Idaho, have made some provision for the regular publication of the decisions of their Supreme Court, and it is due to the people of this Territory that they should be advised as quickly and frequently, as possible, of the interpretation given to the laws by the Supreme Court of the Territory.

Apportionment

The apportionment for members of the Legislative Assembly made in 1880, under the provision of an act of Congress is manifestly unjust to several counties in the Territory, because under it, they cannot secure proper representation in the Legislature. The apportionment was made upon the basis of population as returned by the last census and while, at the time, it was a just distribution of representation to the several counties, it is evident from a study of the returns of the last general election, that there have been great change in the relative population of many of the counties

Apportionment

As an example of this Alturas county, which in 1880 had a population of 1693 souls, at the election in November last, polled over 3,000 votes.

This certainly shows a very large increase in the population of that county and it is safe to assume, that it is now one of, if not the most populous county in the Territory. There have been other changes equally surprising, notably in northern Idaho, and in no county in the Territory does the vote indicate that there has been any material decrease in population. The apportionment made by this body will naturally be based upon the votes polled at the last general election, but the fact must be kept in view, that representation in the Legislature must be founded upon population, in order to be fair, just and equitable at all times. I therefore hope you will keep this fact before you and in apportioning representation in the next session of the Legislative Assembly you may be duly mindful of the interests of those constituencies which are certain to be of the most stable and permanent character.

Immigration

Immigration

The necessity of some step to attract immigration became manifest to the last Legislature and a commendable beginning was made in that direction during the session.

Authority was conferred upon the Governor to contract with Robt E Strahorn of Denver Colo. for the publication of a work on the resources and industries of the Territory. By virtue of this authority I contracted with Mr. Strahorn for the publication of a pamphlet of more than eighty pages, devoted to an account of the mining agricultural and grazing resources, and a discription of the soil, climate and scenery of the Territory, together with statistics showing its financial condition and health and mortuary reports respecting the same.

The work was completed in a satisfactory manner and our attractions presented to the world in a highly ~~otte~~ entertaining and generally accurate form. There were 20000 copies of the pamphlet printed and circulated at the expense of the Territory, and in addition, the Union Pacific Railway Company published and circulated 20,000 copies at its own expense, This work has been widely circulated throughout this country and Europe but there being no provision authorizing the printing of the pamphlet in any other than the English language it has not been of much value to the Territory excepting in communities speaking that language. It is reasonably certain however that this pamphlet has done much in spreading broadcast a knowledge of our wonderful resources, and it now remains for the Territory to reap the advantage which may accrue to it from this venture -

As the best method of doing this I commend the establishment of a Bureau of Immigration and information under proper regulations, with ample means provided to assure its entire success. T

Election Laws

Election Laws

The laws regulating and governing elections are by no means perfect. There are avenues open for the perpetration of frauds, through which the will of the people may be defeated. I cannot now undertake to specify every defect, but shall simply refer to one, which I think ought to be remedied. The duties and power of Canvassing Boards should be more specifically defined so that the intention of the law

Election Laws

in respect thereto, may be clearly understood. No door should be left open whereby members of Canvassing Boards may throw out a sufficient number of votes to change the result of an election and thus, by arbitrary methods, defeat the will of the people. It not unfrequently happens, that members of Canvassing Boards are candidates for reelection, or for some other office and instances have occurred when this fact have influenced such officers to refuse to count, or canvass the votes of certain precincts, in order to make certain their own elections. The law, in this respect should be so framed, that flagrant wrongs of this nature should not be perpetrated, and severe penalties should be provided for all who attempt to change the result of an election in this or any other manner.

In the older States and communities, experience has demonstrated that the best means for securing the purity of the ballot box is by requiring a registration of voters prior to the date fixed for elections. Of course the stringent rules and regulations necessary in the populous states and crowded cities of the East, would operate in a sparcely settled community like ours, as a hardship; but the adoption of a liberal registry law, in my judgement would be a wise movement and I respectfully recommend the passage of a law requiring a registration of voters prior to each general election.

The time for holding our general elections is fixed by law as is fixed by the Organic Act for the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November.

There is a desire, in some localities, especially in the mountain regions, to have the general election occurs earlier in the season. Generally speaking, November is a pleasant month throughout the entire Territory, but sometimes severe storms prevail in the higher altitudes early in the month, rendering it a matter of great difficulty and often an impossibility, for those living and working in the mountains, to exercise the right of suffrage. If it is thought best to have our genral election held earlier in the year Congress must be asked to make the change.

Railroads

Railroads

A few years ago it did not seem probable that our great trans continental railway line would be completed across the Territory, and that a second would be making rapid progress across the Territory. But to day these things are facts which we view with profound satisfaction.

With these means of communication we can no longer feel that we are an isolated and unknown community, but with access so easy, we are confident we must soon become well and favorably known.

Moreover with such facilities for cheap transportation it is confidently expected that all of our varied industries and important

RailRoads

industries, will flourish and prosper as never before in the history of the Territory.

But few of the states or Territories can boast of being as favorably situated as Idaho - upon the highway of two great trans continental railway lines stretching from ocean to ocean, and joining, as it were, with bands of steel the occident and the orient.

I do not advocate the granting of subsidies to railway or other corporations nor, so far as I am aware, do the railway companies demand any special privileges or exemptions. These enterprises however will greatly aid in developing the resources, and in promoting the prosperity of the Territory, and they should receive every encouragement that it is proper for the Legislature to extend.

The general incorporation laws of the Territory are not adapted to encourage railroad building. They were not adopted with the view that railroad building would ever become a feature of prominance in the Territory. Without enumerating all the defects in said laws in this respect, I will simply say, that those laws contain provisions which operate to preclude the incorporating of railroad companies under them. I therefore urge upon you the adoption, at the earliest moment practicable of a general railroad incorporation act.

Denver Expo.

Denver Exposition

The National Mining Exposition held at Denver during the months of August and September, 1882, is now universally admitted to have been one of the greatest industrial expositions ever held. Being the first of its kind in the United States it naturally attracted great attention. It being the first opportunity to display the mineral resources of the great West in a fitting manner, it was essential that Idaho should not be behind her neighbors, as far as circumstances would permit in the nature and extent of her display. While the obsticles encountered by the Territory were probably greater than those of any other region represented, it is a cause of congratulation that the showing made by Idaho, though necessarily limited, were such as to attract much attention from mining circles. The effect upon the development of our mineral resources cannot be over estimated, and is already apparent in the increased interest manifested by capitalists in our mineral productions.

After the close of the exposition in obidence to urgent requests from the representatives from different sections many of the specimens were exchanged and distributed among mining men and capitalists, others returned to their owners, a portion sold and the remainder left, subject to the order of the owners or on permanent exhibition. The small portion that was sold netted the Commissioners $350. which was credited to the Territory on account of necessary expenses. Although the exposition of the ores from this Territory was managed as economically as possible without effecting actual discredit upon the Territory the necessary and legitimate expenses attendant thereon were probably not less than $1.000., exclusive of the time and labor of the Commissioners themselves. In the absence of any legal authority

Denver Expo.

on the part of the Territory, or the counties, to meet these expenses the money necessary was advanced from private means. As the results accruing there from accrue to the benefit of the Territory at-large, it would seem but simple justice that the time and labor expended, and the amount so advanced, should be recognized by this Legislature, and some provision be made to reimburse those who so generously and disinterestedly contributed, to make our display a success.

As the mining Exposition bids fair to become a permanent feature, I would also recommend that some provision be made to meet these expenses in the future.

I earnestly recommend that an appropriation be made to remburse those who contributed towards defraying the expenses accrued, in making the Territorial display, and also to compensate those who so ably, honorably and faithfully represented the Territory as Commissioners, at the Exposition. Each of the Commissioners gave their time and labor without remuneration whatsoever, and largely paid their own expenses.

Agri. & Mining

Agricultural and Mining

Within our borders there is a large agricultural area, delightful valleys, scattered over the Territory, and sunlit plains stretching out in all directions, containing in the aggregate many millions of acres of as fertile land as can be found in any state or Territory in the Union.

In these pleasant valleys, and on these sunny plains, the honorable pursuits of agricultural can be, and are being followed, with the most gratifying results. No country in the world produces finer grain or grows more delicious fruit than Idaho.

Every inducement that it is possible for the Legislature power to hold out, to those who engage in these commendable pursuits, should be extended, for a large and prosperous agricultural community is an essential element to-ward our becoming and remaining an influential member of the Sisterhood of States. No interest is of more paramount importance, and I bespeak for it such aid as you can properly extend.

But, while there is ample scope within our boundaries for great numbers to successfully engage in the pursuits of agriculture, mining is at present, and must continue to be for many years our chief industry.

In a few years after the organization of the Territory Idaho added wealth to the country nearly $75,000,000 in the precious metals, mostly of gold from the placer mines. This was accomplished, too, under the most uninviting and unpropitious state of affairs.

Agriculture & Mining

In those days Idaho was inhabited almost exclusively by ungrindly indian tribes who waged merciless warfare against the invasion of their domain by the whites. This made prospecting and mining Legendons, and those who did so took their lives in their hands moving about armed and equipped as for war.

The annual yield of Idaho Territory therefore noted with the most favorable examination would be surprising, but that it was accomplished under the conditions named gives it the appearance of the marvelous.

The practical working out of the "virgin ground" of the rich placer claims caused a falling off of Idaho's output and for several years there was a steady decline in the amount produced.

In early days but little attention was given to quartz mining though the existance of valuable ledges was known. But the decline in placer mining caused attention to turn to this feature of our resources and while it must be said that development has been slow and the out-magger as compared with the richness and extent of the discoveries made, still, enough has been accomplished to demonstrate the fact that our resources in this line are far more extensive than they were in placer deposits.

Heretofore the successful operation of the richest quartz ledges only, has been practicable, the expense of transporting the heavy machinery, and the mills for required for working and milling the ores, rendering it impossible to work a large majority of the mines at a profit. But, with the completion of the lines of railway, now building and projected, our facilities for economical mining, will be equal to those of any other section of the country; and then, I feel confident; our annual bullion product will soon rival, if not surpass, the highest figure reached in any year of the early history of the Territory.

The fostering of this great industry should be the work of the Legislature. The rights of prospectors and miners, the extent and dimension of claims together with the controversies likely to arise among adverse claimants, are fixed and determined by the general mining laws of the United States and the decisions of the Courts thereon. But it is left to local Legislatures to adopt measures regulating the locating, recording and holding of claims. These should be of the most liberal character, so as to invite prospecting and the aid of capital towards the development of the mines discovered.

But one suggestion now occurs to me, in regard to Legislation upon this subject. No mining camp ever escapes injury from "claim jumpers" and there have been instances where this class of scoundrels have worked irreparable injury to an entire mining district. Usually the jumper is an irresponsible scamp, but not infrequently, wealth and capital stand behind him. I trust you may find some adequate means for this evil by the enactment of a measure which will make the practice so obnoxious and dangerous, that men of means will find it impossible to secure the services of any one for such unworthy purposes. If you can do this, Idaho will become

Agriculture & Mining

Polygamy

the paradise of Lonest prospectors and miners, and capital will feel so assured of freedom from annoyance, that it will flow in rapidly to assist in developing our mineral resources.

Polygamy

Among the numerous subjects discussed in my first biennial message, was that of Polygamous Mormonism; but my recommendations in regard to the suppression of this evil were not heeded by your predecessors. That it was of transcendent importance that some step should be taken in this direction I endeavored to make clear by pointing out the dangers to be apprehended from the encroach=ments of this obnoxious institution. I then believed the evil to be a dangerous and formidable one, and undertook to show how it was reaching out in all directions, with the avowed purpose of seizing political power in this country - made plain, I thought, the fact that its strides toward the attainment of that end in Idaho were altogether rapid, and too near realization to justify us, in longer ignoring the situation. But as potent as I then depicted this unseemly power, the sequel proved that I had underrated its power strength - The adjournment of the Eleventh Legislative Assembly without the adoption of a single measure to suppress polygamy proved conclusively, to my mind, that it was able to dominate that body, in so far, at least, as to prevent the passage of laws pre=judicial to the practice -

It is true there were honorable members of that body who introduced and endeavored to press the passage of bills designed to suppress the evil, but the majority suppressed all such attempts and allowed all measures of the kind to die an ignominious death - to be strangled in committee - while polygamy clothed in the unlovely garb of an "endowment robe" was permitted to strut defiantly before the people, not only unhampered by a single act calculated to make the practice a dangerous one, but even encouraged on the plea that it was a religious ordinance.

Once more it becomes my solemn duty to warn the Legislature power against further toleration of a practice so fraught with woe to all that we, as Americans, hold dear; for I feel certain that the complete realization of the scheme of the Mormon priesthood, means the entire subversion of all those rights and privileges enjoyed under our free institutions, There can be no true life, no genuine liberty, no real happiness, under a system which compels implicit obedience in temporal affairs to the mandates of bigoted priests. There can be no general enlightenment of the people in a system which, instead of the beneficent free schools, instituted by the fathers would substitute therefore, schools wherein the priests teach the youthful mind to love and obey the doctrines of polygamy blood atonement and others equally objectionable - There can be no true homes

Polygamy

ii a system which introduces polygamy into the family. Destroys home of its name in every sacred sense of the word. Before such an institution, peace, dignity, honor and love must flee. Harems cannot be substituted for homes with any assurance that society will be improved by the change.

If the doctrine of polygamy were to be universally accepted and practiced, history would simply repeat itself; women would be sold from the auction block and men would fall to the level of the brute. Let us move onward with the march of civilization, taking no steps backward to toy and dally with the worst of barbarous reliefs.

If the Mormon church cannot survive the loss of this criminal practice it deserves to perish from the face of the earth for that which is builded on no surer nobler foundation than mere lust, has no right to exist.

The people of Idaho have recently given expression to their wishes upon this subject, and I rejoice in the knowledge that their sentiments accord with my own. My faith in the honor and integrity of the people of Idaho has never wavered. I have always believed that upon the first opportunity presented, they would give an indisputable evidence of the love for the genius of our institutions, which is justice, and unmistakable proof of their reverence for the only religious establishment that Americans recognize, which is right conduct. The verdict returned in the recent elections shows that my confidence in the people was not misplaced. Their will has been registered. They demand the complete extirpation of polygamy within our borders. You are here to give effect to their mandate and it is with infinite satisfaction that I now suggest the adoption of some such measures as the following:

That the law of evidence be so framed that no person shall be excluded from testifying, in any proceeding in prosecution for polygamy, on account of marriage relations with defendant; that cohabitation with more than one wife constitute a continuous offense, and that to preach in favor of the doctrine of polygamy, or publicly or privately to advise, counsel or encourage others to commit polygamy, or knowingly to aid or assist others to enter into polygamous relations be made a crime punishable as severely as the crime of polygamy itself, and that Congress to memorialized to amend the present anti-polygamy laws, to the end that the now well recognized defects in the same, may be remedied, so as to render possible the conviction of the guilty, by giving United States and Territorial Courts co-ordinate jurisdiction.

All legislation in regard to this crime, Congressional as well as Territorial, should be of the most radical and sweeping nature for the evil can not be cured by measures of a lenient or temporizing nature.

I also desire to direct attention to an act of the last session

Polygamy

of Congress, known as the "Edmunds Bill". By that act all polygamists are disfranchised and disqualified for office; but the machinery for enforcing the provisions of the law apply to Utah only. It is no exaggeration to say that in two or more counties of the Territory, polygamists vote and hold office precisely as though no such law was upon the statute books. This is a state of affairs which requires a remedy at your hands.

Conclusion

Conclusion

There are several subjects of interest mention of which I am compelled to omit at this time, owing to the already unusual length of this communication, and for the further reason, that I am not now in possession of all the information required to discuss them intelligently, but I shall take the liberty of presenting later in the session, by special message, my views upon these and other matters which I may deem proper for your consideration.

It affords me pleasure to welcome you to the Capital City whose generous and hospitable people will, I am sure, make your stay pleasant and agreeable.

It is my earnest wish, as a co ordinate branch of the Legislative power to co-operate with you in securing the adoption of needed legislation; to assist in your efforts to right such wrongs as may exist and to aid you in exterminating those evils which are a stigma upon our name.

It is my ambition to devote my best energies and abilities to the work of advancing the prosperity of the Territory and promoting the welfare of its people, who have, at all time, and upon all occasions given me the most unmistakable evidence of their respect esteem and confidence. By unselfish and unswerving devotion to their interests I can best give substantial proof that their commendations is the highest reward which could be bestowed upon me

Geo. B. Neil
Governor

Executive Department
Boise City, Idaho, Dec 11th 1882

Board of Canvassers

Executive Department Idaho Territory
Boise City Dec. 20th A.D. 1882

The Board of Canvassers met pursuant to adjournment. Present Theo. F. Singiser, Secretary of the Territory, Fred. T. Dubois U.S. Marshal of the Territory and His Excellency John B. Neil Governor of the Territory of Idaho.

It being known to the Board, that a Writ of mandate had been issued by the Hon H.E. Prickett, District Judge, requiring the Board of Canvassers of Alturas County to reconvene and recanvass certain returns (together with those previously canvassed omitted by them at their previous session, it was deemed advisable, and hereby ordered that a further recess of the Board of Canvassers be taken until the Dec. 27th A.D. 1882 at two o'clock P.M. unless sooner convened by order of the Territorial Secretary, who is hereby authorized to call the Board together in the interim, should the corrected returns of said County be sooner received.

Theo F Singiser Secretary of Idaho
Fred T Dubois U.S. Marshal of Idaho
Board of Canvassers

The above proceedings were had in my presence

John B Neil
Governor.

Executive Office Idaho Territory
Decem 22d 1882

Mr. Speaker

I have this day approved House Joint Resolution No 1. making provision for supplying the members of the Council and House of Representatives, and the Chief Clerks thereof, with postage stamps

Jno B Neil
Governor

Executive Office Idaho Territory
Boise City Decem 22d 1882

In the matter of the commutation of the sentence of death passed upon Michael Mooney }

It appears that Michael Mooney having been convicted of the crime of Murder in the First Degree was sentenced to be hanged at Malad City, Oneida County Decem. 8th 1882 and upon application to the Governor for a commutation of said sentence to imprisonment for life in the penetentiary, a reprieve was issued until Dec. 29th 1882 in order to give ample time for a full examination of the evidence presented upon the trial of said Mooney and any other evidence which might be placed before the Governor in support of the ap=plication above mentioned for a commutation of the judgement of the Court in said case. It is hereby held that no evidence has been presented which would justify interference with the judgement of the Court in the above mentioned case; and the the application for commutation of the death sentence passed upon Michael Mooney to one of imprisonment for life in the Penetentiary is refused.

Jno B Neil
Governor

Attest:
Thos J Dingiser
Secretary

Executive Office Idaho Territory
Boise City Decem 22d 1882.

Hon E. A. Wall
President Council 12th Session

Sir:

Herewith I enclose a communication addressed to me by the Territorial Secretary in regard to the failure of the last Session of the Legislature to make provision for indexing the laws passed at the said Session - The work being a necessary one was performed the parties doing the indexing agreeing to wait until proper provision could be made for payment of their services

Very Respectfully
Gro B Neil
Governor

Executive Office } ss
Idaho Territory }

Dixie City
Decem. 19th 82

The Governor this day cancelled the appointment of Chas. W. Jones commissioned Notary Public for Alturas Co. Apl 27th 1882 for the reason that he has left the Territory to reside elsewhere permanently and that he failed to pay the legal fee for said commission -

Board of Canvassers

Executive Department Idaho Territory
Boise City Dec. 27th 1882

The Board of Canvassers met pursuant to a recess taken December 20th 1882. Present: Thos F Kinzier Secretary of the Territory, Fred J. Dubois U.S. Marshal of the Territory and Hon. Ex-officio Governor of Idaho Territory.

The amended canvass of the votes of Alturas County (as ordered by Judge Brickett) not having been received, the Board decided to take and a recess is hereby ordered until Saturday Dec 30th A.D. 1882 at ten o'clock am.

Thos F Kinzair Secretary of Idaho
Fred J Dubois U S Marshal of Idaho
Board of Canvassers

The above proceedings were held in my presence
M. O'Neil
Governor

Board of Canvassers

Executive Department Idaho T.
Boise City Dec 30th A.D. 1882

The Board of Canvassers met pursuant to a recess taken Dec 27th 1882
Present Thos F. Singiser Secretary of Idaho, Fred J Dubois US Marshal of Idaho
and his Excellency Jno B Neil Governor of Idaho Territory.

The amended canvass of the vote of Alturas County, as ordered by the
Court, not yet having been received and it being clearly apparent to the
Board that the same does not alter the result in any manner what-
-ever, so far as the election of the Delegate to Congress is concerned, the
canvass of the votes was continued with the following result:

Previously Canvassed Counties	Thos F. Singiser	Geo Ainslie	Scattering
Ada	678	564	7
Alturas	1477	693	1
Bear Lake	54	350	
Boise	363	353	
Cassia	213	303	
Custer	384	183	1
Idaho	412	67	
Kootenai	146	98	
Lemhi	339	135	
Owyhee	233	237	
Nez Perce	1060	40	1
Shoshone	30		
Washington	198	223	
Canvassed this day:			
Oneida County	675	770	
Total	6,262	4,016	10

It therefore appears that Thos F Singiser received Six thousand two
hundred and sixty two (6262) votes and Geo Ainslie Four thousand sixteen
(4016) votes and Ten (10) votes scattering. The majority for T. F. Singiser
being and hereby certified as Two thousand two hundred forty six (2246)
The amended returns from Alturas Co. when received will increase his
majority 732, and the said Thos F Singiser having received a majority of
all the vote cast is hereby certified and declared elected to represent the
Territory of Idaho as a delegate in the House of Representatives of the
Forty eighth Congress of the United States for a term of two years from
and after the 4th day of March A.D. 1883.

Thos F Singiser Secretary of Idaho Territory
Fred J Dubois "U S Marshal " "
Board of Canvassers

The above proceedings were had in my presence

Jno B Neil
Governor

Certificate of Election

Executive Department Idaho Territory
Boise City December 30th A.D. 1882

To all whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Where-as: a General Election within and for the Territory of Idaho was held on Tuesday November the 7th A.D. 1882, that being the date designated by law for the election of one delegate to represent the Territory of Idaho in the Forty eighth Congress of the United States, that is to say for the term of two years from and after the 4th day of March A.D. 1883 and

Whereas: At a canvass and inspection of the votes cast in the several counties of Idaho Territory, at said election made in my presence, and certified to me by the Board of Canvassers according to law it appears that Theodore F Singiser, a citizen of said Territory received a majority of all the votes cast at said election as appears by the returns thereof duly certified and canvassed.

Now therefore I John B Neil Governor of the Territory of Idaho do hereby certify and declare that Theodore F Singiser was on the 7th day of November A.D. 1882 duly elected a Delegate to represent the Territory of Idaho in the House of Representatives of the Forty eighth Congress of the United States and is therefore entitled to all the rights immunities privileges and emoluments pertaining to said office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed. Done at Boise city the Capital of the Territory this 30th day of December A.D. 1882

John B Neil

By the Governor
Theo. F. Singiser
Secretary

Election Proclamation
By the Governor of Idaho Territory.

Boise City Dec 20th 1882

On obedience to law I do hereby declare that at an election held in the Territory on the 7th day of Nov. A.D 1882 for one Delegate to represent the Territory of Idaho in the Forty eighth Congress of the United States Theodore F Singiser received the highest number of votes cast at said election for Delegate as aforesaid and I do therefore in accordance with law declare and proclaim that the said Theo F. Singiser was on the Seventh day of November A.D One thousand Eight hundred and eighty two duly elected delegate to represent the Territory of Idaho in the Forty eighth Congress of the United state.

In testimony where of I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed. Done at Boise City the Capital this 20th day of December A.D 1882.

Thos Bruce

By the Governor
Theo. F. Singiser
Secretary

Executive Office Idaho Territory
Boise City Jany 6th 1883

Mr President

I have this day approved C J R # 2
To provide for the printing of 1000 copies Governors message

Very Respectfully
Thos Bruce
Governor

Executive Office Idaho Territory
Boise City Jany. 6th 1883.

Mr Speaker

I have this day approved House Bill No. 1. Entitled an Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to prevent Stallions from running at Large in Ada County Approved Feby 7th 1881

Very Respectfully
Wm Neil
Governor

Executive Office Idaho Territory
Boise City January 8th 1883

Mr Speaker

I have this day approved House Bill No. 3. Entitled An Act To repeal an Act to provide for the building of a bridge across the Payette River at or near Harris Ferry on the Boise and Umatilla Wagon road Approved Feby 10th 1881

Very Respectfully
Wm Neil
Governor

The Governor of Idaho Territory

To all whom these Presents shall Come, Greeting:

Whereas at the Jany term A D 1880 of the District Court of the 2nd Judicial District, held in and for the County of Ada William Woods was convicted of the crime of Robbery and was by the judgement of said Court sentenced to confinement in the Territorial Prison for a term of seven years and

Whereas: It appears that the said William Woods has already served out a sentence of three years in the Territorial Prison, being the judgement of the U.S. District Court and

Whereas: The two judgements passed upon the said William Woods as aforesaid were practically for the same offence and

Whereas: It appears that his pardon is now recommended by the Judge who presided at his trial and by several reputable citizens of Ada County and the U.S. Marshal who has had him in charge since his incarceration; and it further appearing that his conduct since his imprisonment has been uniformly good

Now in view of the above facts and in consideration of the extreme youth of the prisoner and in the belief that his reformation is complete and sincere, I, Thos Bell Governor of the Territory of Idaho by virtue of the authority in me vested by law do hereby grant unto the said William Woods a full and unconditional pardon for the offence aforesaid and I do hereby direct the U.S. Marshal or other officer having him in charge to let him go free without delay

Given under my hand and the great seal of the Territory at the Capital this 8th day of January A.D. 1883

Thos Bell
Governor

{Seal}

By the Governor
Theo F Singiser
Secretary

The Governor of Idaho Territory

To all whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas: At the May term A.D. 1882 of the District Court for the 2d Judicial District of Idaho Territory viz and for Ada County Geo Simpson was convicted of the crime of Grand Larceny and was by the judgment of said Court sentenced to imprisonment in the Territorial Prison for the term of one year and

Whereas His pardon is now recommended by the District Attorney who prosecuted him and also by a large number of the best citizens of Ada County and it appearing that his conduct has been good

Now therefore in consideration of these facts and in view of the youth of the prisoner and in the belief that his reformation has been secured by the punishment already inflicted I, John B. Neil, Governor of the Territory of Idaho by virtue of the authority in me vested by law do hereby grant unto the said Geo. Simpson a full and unconditional pardon for the offence aforesaid and I do hereby direct the U.S. Marshal or other Officer having him in charge to set him the said Geo. Simpson at free without delay

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed. Done at Boise City this 13th day of January A.D. 1883

John B. Neil
Governor

Seal

By the Governor.
Thos Fouquier
Secretary

Executive Office Idaho Terry
Boise city January 12th 1883

E. A. Wall
Presd. Council 12th Session
Sir:

The following Council Bill No. 16 has this day been approved by me:

To Amend an Act entitled an Act to amend an Act creating the Board of County Commissioners and defining their duties. Approved Feby 4th 1881

Very Respectfully
Gno B Neil
Governor.

Executive Office Idaho Terry
Boise city Jany 12th 1883

Mr. Speaker

The following House Bill No. 16. establishing the number of pounds of Flax seed to the Bushel in this Ter=ritory has this day been approved by me

Very Respectfully
Gno. B. Neil
Governor.

Executive Office Idaho Terry
Boise City Jany 12th 1883

Mr. Speaker

I have this day approved the following House Bills Namely: No 21- To amend an Act regulating Road Highways and thoroughfares in Idaho Territory

H. B. No. 8. To amend an Act to restrain the herding of sheep in Bear Lake County

H. B. No. 6. Regulating the Salary of the Probate Judge of Cassia County - and

H. B. No. 10. To repeal an Act entitled an Act to amend and extend an Act entitled an Act concerning Logs found running at large in Ada Co. Approved Dec. 28th 1874

Very Respectfully
Gno B Neil
Governor

Executive Office Idaho Territory
Boise City Jany 11th 1883

Hon. E. A. Wall
Prest. of the Council
Sir:

A sense of duty constrains me return herewith Council Bill No Granting leave of absence to Hon Probate Judge of Nez Perce Co.

My objections to this measure is that the duties imposed by law upon the Probate Judge are far too important and their performance so absolutely necessary to protect the interests of the people that their discontinuance for a period of sixty days would be a positive injury, and this is especially true of the populous county of Nez Perce.

In addition to the probate matters of which the Probate Court has jurisdiction, Section 1. of the act defining the jurisdiction of said courts in Civil and Criminal cases, gives to this Court concurrent jurisdiction "with the District courts to hear and determine civil cases wherein the damages or debt does not exceed five hundred dollars * * * * and concurrent jurisdiction in all cases with Justices of the Peace". Section 4. of this Act provides: "That the Probate Court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with Justices of the peace in such criminal cases arising under the laws of the Territory as do not require the intervention of a grand jury and jurisdiction to examine persons charged with crime, and commit, discharge, or hold to bail. Each judge of the probate court shall be a conservator of the peace throughout his county"

For the discharge of the duties and the exercise of the powers conferred upon the probate court Section 9 of the same Act requires that: "A regular term of the probate court shall be held at the county seat of each county commencing on the fourth Monday of each month, for the transaction of such business in probate matters of which said court has jurisdiction; provided, that such court shall be open on all judicial and legal days for the commencement of and trial of civil actions, the same as justices' courts."

The duties which a judge of Probate is expected to discharge and the powers which he is required to exercise cannot be delegated and, therefore as the performance of his duties and the exercise of his powers would be wholly discontinued and interrupted during the period provided in the bill under consideration and inasmuch as I believe that such discontinuance and interruption of the duties and powers expected and required of the Probate Judge of Nez Perce County would be injurious to the public I respectfully return with out my approval the bill granting him leave of absence for sixty days.

Very Respectfully
Wm R Heil
Governor

Executive Office Idaho Territory
Boise City January 11th 1883

Mr Speaker

I herewith return, without my approval, House Bill No 24 "to authorize the County Commissioners of Lemhi and Custer Counties to issue and negotiate bonds and for other purposes."

While I would unfeignedly prefer that extraordinary expenditures of this nature should first receive the approval of those who are to bear the burden and should be pleased to have the Legislature Assembly approve the views expressed in my message on this subject at the opening of your session, I am not disposed to be captious in regard thereto and will simply state my objections to the present bill to be the absence of any provision therein limiting the price at which these bonds may be negotiated. I therefore respectfully suggest that the bill be amended in the particular mentioned.

Very Respectfully
Geo Ainsworth
Governor

Executive Office Idaho Terry
Boise City Jany 11th 1883

Mr President

I have this day Approved Council Bill No 24 to Amend an Act entitled an Act regulating salaries and fees and the collections and disbursements of revenues in Ouyhee County. Approved Jany 9th 1877

Very Respectfully
Geo Ainsworth
Governor

Executive Office, Idaho Terry
Boise City Jany 11th 1883

Mr Speaker

I have this day approved the following House Bills:

Executive Office Idaho Terry
Boise City Jany 13th 1883

Hon E A Ware
President Council
12th Session

Sir:

I have this day approved Council Bill No. 8. providing for the payment of outstanding warrants of Boise County and the payment of the current expenses of said county

Very Respectfully
Gov Neil
Governor

Executive Office Idaho Terry
Boise City Jany 13th, 1883

Mr Speaker

I have this day approved the following House Bills namely;

House Bill No 15: To amend an act entitled an act to protect resident stock owners and Ranchers and provide for the branding and marking of live stock" Approved Feby 9th, 1881 and

House Bill No 40 - To change the name of Rosette Francis Dillon to that of Rosette Francis Gibbonham

Very Respectfully
Gov Neil
Governor

Executive Office Idaho Territory
Boise City January 17th 1883

Mr Speaker

I have this day approved House Bill No. 50 entitled An Act to authorize the County Commissioners of Lemhi and Custer Counties to issue and negotiate bonds, and for other purposes

Very Respectfully
Jno B Neil
Governor

Executive Office Idaho Terry
Boise City Jany 17th 1883

Mr Speaker

On approving House Bill No 20. for the relief of J Bacon I desire to say that this claim came to me two years ago in a bill which contained very objectionable features in that it left the door of the Treasury open to a certain party to make any sort of claim that he thought proper and as I had every confidence in the ability and will of said party to present an unreasonable and unwarrantable account against the Territory I then, very properly as I thought, declined to sanction any such outrageous measure.

This claim being now presented on its own merits and unhampered by provisions which would admit of frauds being perpetrated on the Treasury - which was not the case when the bill came to me formerly - I give it my approval.

Very Respectfully
Jno B Neil
Governor

Executive Office Idaho Territory
Boise city January 18th 1883

Mr. Speaker

I have this day approved House Bill no. 5. Entitled An Act to amend sub-division 5 of section 440 of the Code of Civil Procedure

Very Respectfully
Geo B Neil
Governor

Executive Office Idaho Terry
Boise City January 22d 1883

Mr. Speaker

I have duly considered H.B No. 13. to regulate the fees and salaries of county officers in Oneida County and now return the same without approval for the following reasons:

In the first place it is special legislation upon a subject which should be general, that is there should be one rule throughout the entire Territory to govern the mode of compensation to local officials thus avoiding all controversies embarassments as when such questions are passed upon in the Courts or elsewhere. The number of exceptions to the general rule should be reduced as rapidly as possible not under any circumstances increased. If under present laws in any county of the Territory any official receives excessive compensation, let a general provision be adopted to regulate all such cases. The amount of unnecessary legislation in this Territory is amazing. Laws which should be of general application are made local only and the result is that each county in this Territory might be said to have a code of laws of its own. An examination of the constitutions of many of the older states will show that this class of legislation is prohibited for the reason that experience has demonstrated that where permitted it becomes an evil rather than a benefit.

Two years ago, very reluctantly, I approved a bill reducing the compensation of a portion of the Oneida Co. officials but in doing so I took occasion to remark that I regarded the underpaying of public servants as decidedly unwise. A striking illustration of the truth of my words was given before the close of that session. The salary of one office had been reduced to a point where no reputable person would hold or accept it. May not something of the same nature occur in case the present bill becomes a law? I have made diligent inquiry as to the compensation received by the ~~respective~~ officials affected by this bill, and learn that under the most favorable conditions the office of Assessor and Collector will pay the princely sum of $2.500- per annum out of which the incumbent must pay all traveling and many other incidental expenses including deputies; and it is not likely that the duties imposed upon this officer can be well performed in Oneida county without the aid of Deputies. Before placing the compensation of this officer upon a declaration basis it would be well to look at the extent and population of the county and consider well the important functions imposed upon this officer and then determine whether wisdom would dictate the policy of putting the compensation of the office down to a point where no man of character or standing could be induced to accept it.

The remarks above made will apply with equal force to all all of the offices affected by the measure under consideration. As it does not appear that any one of them receives a compensation to exceed $2500- and as it also appears that those who have the most important and responsible duties to perform receive the best pay I see no sound reason why a change or a reduction should be made in any instance. On the contrary if there is any call whatever for a change it certainly seems clear to me that it should be in the direction of an increase, but this I do not wish to be understood as advocating. In support of this measure it is urged that the county officials are now paid in warrants which they are obliged to dispose of at a heavy discount. So much the more reason then why this bill should fail. But, I am informed that, should this measure become a law, it is the intention to pass another, providing for the payment in cash of the fees and salaries therein provided. To this I reply that it is not improbable that all of the officials affected by this bill, dispose of their warrants at a discount, and further that it would be decidedly bad taste, to say the least, for me to pass upon a bill, not upon its own merits, but upon the merits of another, which may or may not, pass; or, in other words, it would be wrong for me to anticipate legislation under any circumstances. It is further urged as a reason why this bill should become a law that those affected by it were pledged to it before the election; that they accepted nominations and election to their respective offices upon a platform pledging them to this or a similar measure and that by their election a majority of the people of the county have declared in favor of the measure. I have examined the platforms referred to and while it contains the "claptrap" generally misused with political platforms, I fail to find any positive promise to abide by a reduction of salaries fees &c but this is a pledge to support an act which will correct "excessive high salaries, fees and mileage allowances" and which "will place the same on a basis that will insure honest and capable administration of public affairs." I think it has been shown that no official in Oneida County receives, under existing laws, "excessive high salaries, fees or mileage allowances" and it is quite clear to my mind that this bill is not calculated to secure the election of men to office in that county who will honestly and capably administer public affairs. The claim that a majority of the people of Oneida County have by their vote demanded this measure also disappears when the facts are stated. In the first place no pledge of the sort was made by the convention which nominated the present incumbents and in the second place they did not receive a majority of all the votes cast in the county. The official returns show that there were three tickets voted for in that county and the combined vote of the two unsuccessful tickets was largely in excess of the vote cast for the successful candidates. They were therefore elected by a plurality vote. Moreover I am in receipt of communications and

tlegrams from many of the best citizens and heaviest tax payers in the County strongly opposed to the measure on the ground that it will be injurious to the best interests of the county.

As a further reason for the passage of this measure, I am told that it is the first in the direction of reducing the indebtedness of the county. It is certainly a very indirect way to so desirable an end. If it were calculated to reduce the county debt to any considerable extent, I might approve it; but in my judgement, the bill will have the contrary effect, by placing salaries, fees &c so low as to insure in the election of persons to office who will manage its affairs if not dishonestly at least incapably, and this is one of the surest ways of increasing indebtedness|

There is a direct road to the redemption of the county indebtedness and that is the only one which should be adopted in any community

Very Respectfully
John B Neil
Governor

Executive Office Idaho Territory
Boise City January 22d 1883

Hon Speaker

I have this day approved H.C.R. No 4,
To dispense a Charitable Fund

Very Respectfully
John B Neil
Governor

Executive Office Idaho Territory
Boise City January 23d 1883.

Mr Speaker;

redemption I have approved House Bill No 44 providing for the redemption of the outstanding warrants drawn upon the Treasury of Idaho County and for the payment of all the expenses of said Co.

Very Respectfully
Thos Bmil
Governor

Executive Office Idaho Territory
Boise City January 23d 1883

Mr Speaker

I have to day approved the following House Bills to wit;

No. 4. "To apportion County School Funds"
No 46. "For the relief of Milton Kelly and John Bailey" and
No 47. "Providing for the transfer of monies from the Rabbit Ear Fund of Ada County to the current expense fund of said County-

Very Respectfully
Thos Bmil
Governor

Executive Office Idaho Terry
Boise City January 25th 1883

Mr. Speaker:

I have this day approved the following House Bills Namely:

No. 32. Relating to fences and trespasses in the counties of Boise and Idaho

No 52 To amend an act entitled "An act regulating roads highways and public thoroughfares in Idaho Territory. Approved Feby 1st 1881.

No 49 To amend an act relating to estrays. Approved Decm 22d 1864.

Very Respectfully
Gro Neil
Governor

Executive Office Idaho Terry
Boise City January 26th, 1883.

Mr. Speaker:

I return herewith, without approval, H.B. No. 26. To amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 539 of an act entitled "An act regulating proceedings in criminal cases in the Court of Justice in the Territory of Idaho." Approved January 4th 1875 and amended and approved Feby 10th 1881.

As a mere matter of justice, in the abstract, the bill seems proper and fair enough, but if the results likely to flow from the enactment of its provisions into law are taken into consideration, it becomes a matter of grave doubt whether it should be given the force and effect of law.

It is the design of the bill to compel the county in which a criminal trial takes place before the district court, to pay witnesses for the defense the same mileage and per diem as are now allowed by law to witnesses on behalf of the prosecution. At first glance this seems a fair proposition, but upon reflection it must be apparent to every one, that it will certainly operate to double, and, I am quite confident, would more than quadruple this one item of expense in all criminal prosecutions. It therefore seems to me that it would be inexpedient to impose this additional burden upon the different counties of the Territory especially, in view of the fact, that nearly all are now struggling under heavy indebtedness.

I am aware that the absence of any provision of law allowing mileage and per diem to witnesses compelled by summons of Court to attend for the benefit of the defence in

criminal trials, has, in numerous instances, caused hardship and great loss to such persons, but I do not think it is wise or necessary, in order to provide for the relief of the few, that a measure should be adopted which would make it possible for those who are charged with violations of the laws to compel the county in which they are tried to foot all the bills for their defense as well as for their prosecution.

This bill, should it become a law, places every county in the Territory, to a certain extent, at the mercy of criminals and "petti foggers" by giving them authority to summon anybody from any part of the county to appear in behalf of any of the former class, when undergoing trial for violation of the law. This, it appears to me, is conferring unlimited power upon the dangerous and unscrupulous portions of society, to pillage, and I think the honorable body, over which you preside, will agree with me that the present is not a propitious time for a slip of this kind.

I would suggest, that, in order to meet the exceptional cases, where a positive injury may be inflicted upon a witness for the defence who is in destitute circumstances and whose enforced attendence results in great hardship to himself and family a more judicious way perhaps would be to extend to them the provisions of Section 539 of the Criminal Practice Act before repealed so far as those provisions relating to witnesses for the prosecution who are poor.

Very Respectfully
Fred Keil
Governor

Executive Office Idaho Territory
Boise City January 27th 1883.

Mr. President-

I have this day approved the following Council Bills, namely:

C. B. No. 23- To prevent cruelty to animals and to protect the public from unwholesome food

C.B. No. 18- To provide stock districts in the County of Idaho, Idaho Territory, for creating Stock Boards for such Districts and for the round up of horses and cattle.

C.B. No. 31.- To amend Section 90 of an Act to provide a uniform system of Territorial and County revenue and for the assessing and collecting of the same. and

C.B. No. 97- Regulating the Salary and Fees of the Sheriff of Idaho County

Very Respectfully
Your
Gov. Neil
Governor

Executive Office Idaho Territory
Boise city January 29th 1883

Mr Speaker=

In announcing my approval of H.B No 53 fixing the standard of measurement of alone permit me to say that in establishing a standard measurement of any kind it would be wise to fix such standard as is given in all authorities, and such as has been established by the General Government and by the States and Territories where one has been adopted. In other words our system should be as nearly as practicable in uniformity with the Government system and that of the other States and Territories.

The perch as fixed in the bill is not the one defined in the best dictionaries or as laid down in all mathematical works. Neither is it the one adopted by the Government and many of the States and Territories, if my information be correct and I think it is.

Recognizing the necessity of a standard even though it be different from that of other communities, I am unwilling to disapprove this bill fearing time may not permit of the adoption of another one. But I wish it angain that if there is time, and my ideas meet with approval, that this bill be amended so as to make our system uniform with that of the Government and other localities

Very Respectfully
Your Ob't Svt
Governor

Executive Office Idaho Territory
Boise City January 30th 1883

Mr President

Herewith I transmit a copy of a Memorial (the original of which having been transmitted to the House) addressed to me by the Commissioners from several state and Territories to the National Mining Exposition held at Denver Colo. during the year just closed.

It is proposed to hold another Exposition at the same place and the Memorial sets forth the objects, purposes and advantages of such enterprises and urges the Legislatures of of the several States and Territories to make adequate provisions for creditable representation at such Exposition.

I also call your attention to the fact that a great World Exposition is to be held at Amsterdam the Chief city of the Netherlands during the present year.

I believe provision should be made for a proper exhibit of Idaho's Mineral, Agricultural and other products and interests at that Exposition or World's Fair.

Permanent provision which will enable those in authority to secure a creditable display of the products and minerals of the Territory at future Expositions would, in my opinion be a wise step.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Governor

Executive Office Idaho Terry
Boise city Jany 31st 1883.

Mr Speaker:

On the 11th day of January I returned H.B. No 24, providing for the issuing of $50.000 of Bonds in each of the Counties of Custer and Lemhi for the reason that the bill contained no measure limiting the price at which said bonds might be sold. The House unanimously sustained my position upon that measure. I presume therefore that it must have been an inadvertence that permitted H B No 35 providing for the issuance of $15.000 - of bonds by the Trustees of the Independent School District of Boise city to pass without a clause limiting the price at which said bonds might be disposed of.

As I presume every member of the House is anxious to be consistent upon all matters I now return the bill with the suggestion that the bill be amended so that no bond herein authorized may be disposed of ~~from~~ for less than its face or par value

Very Respectfully
Jno B Neil
Governor.

Jany 31st 1883

Mr Speaker

I have this day approved the following House Bills namely
H.B.s. No 9 68 65 67 & 75

Respectfully
Jno B Neil
Governor

Jany 31st 1883

Mr President

I have this day approved the following Council Bills namely:
C.B.s. No 11. 26. 27. 38. & 41.

Respectfully
Jno B Neil
Governor

Executive Dept. Idaho Terry
Boise City Jany 31, at 1883

Mr. Speaker

I return herewith, and without approval, H.B. No. 64. changing the name of Gentile Valley, Oneida Co. to Chester.

I have after due consideration failed to find any pressing necessity for the change contemplated by the bill in question. The place is now well known by the former name and the change would surely cause doubts to arise as to the precise locality meant by Chester. The place would continue to be known and would still be called by its present name and as a change therein would be productive of no good to any person but would only result in bringing about misunderstanding and confusion I am therefore in favor of retaining the name given to the locality on its discovery & at the time it was first settled

Every fair minded person will readily admit that legislation calculated to mislead or cause confusion of any sort whatever should be avoided, especially when no advantage or benefit can possibly be gained by a contrary course

The Post Office for that section has been called for years Gentile Valley and as the measure under consideration cannot change that important feature, I see no possible good which can be accomplished by the bill but as before stated can see only embarrassment inconvenience and confusion as its possible effect.

No one will claim that it is good policy to waste the valuable time of the Legislature in the consideration of useless measures and no one will admit that it is wise to encumber the Statute Books with laws which can under no circumstances be of the slightest benefit to any citizen of the Territory

Very Respectfully
Geo. B. Neil
Governor

Executive Office Idaho Terry.
Boise City- Feby 1st 1883

Mr Speaker

I have this day approved House Bill No. 51

Very Respectfully

Jno B Neil

Governor

Executive Office, Idaho Terry.
Boise city Feby 5th 1883.

Mr Speaker

I have this day approved House Bill No 33

Very Respectfully

Jno B Neil

Governor

Executive Office Idaho Terry
Boise City Feby 5th, 683

Mr Speaker

I request that after due consideration I cannot approve House Bill No. 54 "to incorporate Paris City Bear Lake County"

It must be presumed that when the people of a town or village are anxious to take upon themselves the additional burden which city government imposes they do so because they desire better government than they otherwise could have; and, under proper limitations and restrictions I would interpose no obstacle to prevent any community from obtaining a charter for such purposes. But the one under discussion contains very many serious objections all of which I cannot undertake to point out at this late day of the session owing to the press of important work upon me. I shall endeavor however to give some forcible reasons why this bill should not pass

The first section of this bill appropriates about 2500 acres as nearly as I can estimate from the descriptions given of the public domain. Paris contains a population of less than one thousand (1000) and under the U.S. laws that number of people cannot acquire to exceed 640 acres for townsite purposes. But the immediate effect of incorporating the town would be the withdrawal of all the land embraced in the act from homestead or preemption settlement until such time as the General Land Office could ascertain the precise amount the population of the town entitled it to receive. This would take two or three years at the very least as any one who has had any experience in land matters, well knows

In the meantime however all homestead & preemption entries embraced in the area embraced by the incorporating act would be declared null and void and each person having an entry or a filing upon any portion of the land selected in the town would be required to show cause why his or her entry or filing should not be cancelled. This usually necessitate a hearing before the land officers of the district which of course must be attended with considerable expense and trouble to the party who has such entry of filing.

Within the limits embraced in Section 1 of this bill I am told are a number of homestead entries and as the amount of land sought to be included within the incorporate limits of Paris City is largely in excess of the amount to which it is entitled by reason of population I am utterly opposed to jeopardizing a single one of those entries or putting any person who has made such entry in a position where it may become necessary for him to enter into an expensive contest with the town in order to establish his rights. Moreover it is an act of grave injustice

to include with in the limits of a small town a number of people who reside at a considerable distance from the town proper, for while they are taxed the so called city government, they are too far removed to receive protection or derive any benefit therefrom

Aside from the objections above given which in my judgement ought to be fatal to the bill there are other good reasons why it should not become a law A strong objection to the bill is the very sweeping authority of an unnecessarily proscriptive nature which is conferred upon the corporate authorities, as for instance: Sec. 32 confers power to prohibit butchers, why should they be prohibited? It is a reputable calling recognized by the general laws of the territory and I am not disposed to permit any locality to discriminate against a respectable business class. If it is replied that it is not intended to suppress butchers in the city of Paris then why such a provision?

Sec 33 gives authority to destroy or demolish all instruments or devices used for the purpose of gaming. This is proper enough as far as it goes but the kind of instruments and devices should be specifically named for as the section now stands "instruments or devices intended solely for amusement or recreation may be by the town authorities of Paris denominated as gaming instruments and devices and their destruction ordered. This would permit the destruction of a billiard table and as such instruments are costly and not designed for gambling I am opposed to conferring power upon local officers to demolish private property of so valuable a nature, even though gains for money are sometimes played upon them.

The general laws of the territory permit the licensing all kinds of games of chance for the benefit of the school fund. Whether this is a wise provision is doubtful as it certainly is not in the interest of morality. If therefore the legislature should see proper to abolish this feature of our laws and provide instead for the suppression of gambling such action would meet my hearty approbation. But in abolishing measures of this sort it should not be left to prejudice or fanaticism to determine what constitutes a gambling instrument or device. The law should determine that.

Section 5 gives authority to prevent the crying of bills the blowing of horns and bugles and the crying of goods. This would prevent the crying of church or school bills and prohibit the auctioneer & peddlar from crying their goods and wares and precludes the citizens of Paris from listening to the strains of music of a brass band, provided the authorities determined that the peace and quiet of the city demanded that these things should not be tolerated.

Authority to prevent disorderly conduct performances boisterous noises violent and immoral conduct is ample and no necessity exists for conferring upon the authorities of any town greater power.

With these remarks I cheerfully prepared & return the bill without my approval.

Very Respectfully
John B. Neil
Governor.

Executive Office, Idaho Ter.
Boise, Feby 5th 1883

Mr. President:

I return, herewith, Council Bill No. 20 providing for the revision and consolidation of the laws of this Territory.

It is with more than ordinary reluctance that I take this slip, because I recognize the fact that a revision of the laws of Idaho is imperatively demanded, as essentially demanded by every interest in the Territory and were the present bill drawn so as to insure beyond peradventure a speedy, complete and perfect revision of our laws I would cheerfully approve it notwithstanding it might not in all respects meet my approbation.

The first section of the bill names the Commissioners who are "to revise, simplify, digest, arrange and consolidate the laws. There is now power any where given whereby the Legislature may appoint the officers to do this work. Such authority is vested in the Executive alone and the only power which can divest him of that prerogative is the Congress of the United States. Until Congress does so the selection of officers for any purpose whatever or by whatever name designated except in the manner provided in Section 1857 of the revised Statutes of the United States is unconstitutional.

The personnel of the Commission provided in this bill is wholly unobjectionable to me and it is doubtful if I could name a better or even as good a one unless I named the same persons (which it is probable I should do were I so directed,) and if the bill were reasonably perfect I would willingly forego this objection

To the second objection there can be no reasonable as it simply directs the manner in which the work shall be performed

Section three, however, is fatally defective in several respects: In, that it leaves it to the discretion of the Commission as to when the work shall be completed but simply provides that they shall cause a copy of the revision "to be submitted to an extra session of the present Legislature if one be called" and if none be called "then to the next Legislative Assembly" A speedy revision is what is demanded and a measure which leaves it optional with the commissioners to complete the work earlier than two years hence does not meet the exigency. Congress has appropriated $3,000.- to print a revision of our laws, and unless that sum be used for that purpose, it lapses and goes into the Treasury of the United States. Any measure therefore which precludes the using of that fund is opening the way for an expense to the Territory which may easily be avoided by requiring the work to be

finished in time to submit to an extra session of the present Legislature by the first of next June. If any necessity exists for delaying this matter beyond that time, which I contend is not the case, then provision should be made by the present session to provide means for printing the volume of laws as revised in the event that Congress refuses to do so which is probable if the appropriation made by the last session of that body is not utilized. It will not do to leave so important a matter to the next Legislature; moreover no provision is made to pay the members of the present Legislature in the event that they are called upon to attend an extra session to pass upon the work of the Commission. Contingent provision to meet both of the above items of expense should be included in this bill, so that in case Congress refuses to provide means to pay those expenses the work may not be lost to the Territory, or members be compelled to attend an extra session without receiving proper compensation therefore. I also invite your attention to the fact that the bill contains no requirements or requests in relation to calling an extra session. It is true the Organic Act confers that power upon the Governor but I think it entirely proper and highly important in a measure of this kind that the circumstances under which he should call an extra session should be definitely stated in the act.

The manner in which the compensation of the Commissioners is to be allowed also strikes me as establishing a precedent which cannot be too severely condemned. Too much care cannot be exercised in the method of allowing claims against the Territorial treasury. In no other instance that I am aware of is a creditor of the Territory permitted to audit his own claim with a precedent of this kind once established in throwing open the doors of collusion between the financial officers and claimants it is difficult to estimate to what extremes it may lead. Moreover no provision whatever is made for the Controller to be officially advised when the amount may be due and no protection for him in the shape of a voucher of any kind for the issuance of his warrant further than the demand of the commissioners themselves.

I further question the propriety of permitting the compensation to be paid in full before the labors of the Commission are complete. They are required to present their compilation to the Legislature whether at a general or a special session there of but may draw their compensation as soon as they have certified to the Governor the recommendation of the Commissioners that they have completed their compilation and it will be left solely to themselves whether or not to comply with the provisions of Section 3.

Another objectionable feature of the bill is that it makes no provision to meet cases of vacancy by death resignation removal or any other cause.

These remarks are not intended to reflect upon the honorable gentlemen named in the bill, Abler or more reputable persons could not be found in the Territory

The urgent need for a revision of our laws will be conceded by all and I therefore suggest that a bill which will not be open to any of the objections above stated be now introduced and at once passed under a suspension of the rules

Very Respectfully

Miles Poindexter

Governor

Executive Office, Idaho Ter.
Boise City Feby 6th 1883.

Mr. Speaker:

I have to day approved House Bill No 38 supplementary to an act entitled An act regulating roads, highways and public thoroughfares" approved Feby 1st 1881.

I think this a good law to put in operation throughout the entire Territory and am sorry to see any county exempted from its provisions. I think members have been misled as to the intent and scope of the act, and upon closer examination they will observe it have their counties included in the operation of the bill. I trust so at least.

Very Respectfully
Gro Ainsworth
Governor.

(Same Date)

Mr Speaker

I have this day approved the following House Bills, namely:
Nos. 70 and 84.

Very Respectfully
Gro Ainsworth
Governor

(Same Date)

Mr President

I have this day approved the following Council Bills, Namely:
Nos 47, 56 & 14

Very Respectfully
Gro Ainsworth
Governor.

Executive Office, Idaho Terry
Boise city, Feby 7th 1883

Mr Speaker:

I have to-day approved House Bill No. 89 "to amend an act entitled an act to provide a uniform system of Territorial Revenue and for the assessing and collecting the same, approved Jany 28th 1881"

I desire to call your attention to the fact that no act to provide a uniform system of Territorial Revenue was approved on Jany 28th 1881; but an act to amend an act for that purpose, approved Jany 15th 1875, was approved on Jany 28th 1881.

This careless manner of giving a tittle to an act should be avoided, as it might lead to unnecessary trouble, especially when, as in this case it is incorporated in and made a part of, the act itself.

I also approve House Bill No 7

Very Respectfully
Thos Neil
Governor

(same date)

Mr. President

I have this day approved the following Council Bills, namely:

Nos 54, 57, 40, 45, and 49.

Very Respectfully
Thos Neil
Governor.

(same date)

Mr Speaker

I have this day approved the following House Bills, namely:

Nos 112, 106, 108 and 107

Very Respectfully
Thos Neil
Governor.

Executive Office Idaho Territory
Boise City. July 18th 1883.

Hon E A Wall
Pres't Council
Sir:

I do hereby nominate and by and with the consent of the Council do appoint James L. Anderson of Custer Co to be Territorial Controller for two years from and after date and John Hendon of Ada Co. to be Territorial Treasurer for two years from and after date

Very Respectfully
Jno B Neil
Governor

same date

Mr President

I have this day approved the following Council Bills, namely:

Nos. 56. 46. 70 68. 73, 31, 6, 39, 13, 52 & 82

also C. J. R. Nos. 7. 8. & 9.

Very Respectfully
Jno B Neil
Governor

2.

(same date)

Mr. Speaker

I have this day approved the following House Bills, namely:

Nos 9 and 101.

also H. J. R. No. 10.

Very Respectfully
Jno B Neil
Governor

Executive Office Idaho Territory
Boise City February 8th 1883

Mr. President

Deprecating legislation of this sort, I inform you of my approval of C.B. No 75 dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between J E Putnam and Alice J Putnam

I am also approved C.J.R. No 8.

also C.B. No 81 Fixing the compensation of Territorial Comptroller.

Very Respectfully
Gro Neil
Governor

(same date)

Mr Speaker

Deprecating such legislation and trusting that future Legislative Assemblies may leave these matters to the District Courts which by general law have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of the kind I announce my approval of H B No 43 dissolving the marriage between Cyrus H Clay and Annie J Clay and H B No 27 dissolving the bond of marriage between Richd T. Earle and Augusta Earle.

Very Respectfully
Gro Neil
Governor

Executive Office Idaho Territory
Boise City Feby 8th 1883

The following bills, submitted to the Governor during the last three days, were not acted upon, and therefore failed to become laws. Viz:

House Bills Nos. 74, 102, 63, and 98

Also Council Bill No. 35.—

Executive Office Idaho Territory
Boise City Febry 12th 1883

The Governor has this day issued a requisition on the Governor of Oregon for the apprehension and return of James Moore and John Laling charged with the crime of Grand Larceny) on an application of A C Mitchell, Dist. Atty of Washington Co. And A C Ricken was appointed as the agent of Idaho Terry to receive the said James Moore and John Laling.

Executive Office Idaho Territory
Boise City. Feby. 17th 1883

The bond of John Hamilton, as Territorial Treasurer for two years, was this day filed in the office of the Territorial Secretary, Sureties: John Lemp, Wm Rademaugh, Thos E Logan and Pete Lomma.

Executive Office Idaho Territory
Boise City Feby 26th 1883

A. Freehandelaar Esqr
Salt Lake City Ut.

Dear Sir:

Referring a second time to your communication of January 11th 1883, I have now to inform you that in compliance with your request I have this day appointed you to act as the agent of Idaho Territory to represent the same at the International, Colonial and Export Exposition to be held at Amsterdam beginning May 1st 1883; and also to have charge of the Exhibit from said Territory in said Exposition.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory affixed thereto, this 26th day of Febry A D 1883

Seal

Thos Bull
Governor

Executive Office Idaho Terry
Boise City March 9th, 1883

The Governor and Controller this day made an ex-
-amination of the Territorial Treasury and by direction of
the Governor the following report of the result of said
investigation was made by the Controller:

To his Excellency
John B. Neil
Governor of Idaho Territory

Sir:

In obedience to your request for a special report showing the financial condition of the Territory at the present date, and the transactions of this office since the date of the last biennial report, I have the honor to submit the following

As appears by the report referred to, the cash in the Territorial Treasury on Nov. 11th 1882 amounted to $41.8.6.97

The gross receipts of Territorial proportions since that date as shown by last quarterly reports to this office have been as follows:

Property Tax	$29.803.41
Licenses	2,783.40
Poll Tax	3.170.00
Attorney's Fees	225.00
Total	$35981.81
Expense collecting	4517.13
Total net receipts since Nov. 11th	$31464.68

Balance on hand Nov 11th	$41,816.97
Net receipts as above	31.464.68
Total	$73.281.65

The disbursements from Nov 11th 1882 to Feby 24th 1883, the date of the Terr'l Treas'rs last quarterly report to this office, were as follows:

General Fund	$14211.66	
Charges a/c (Exp. transmitting funds)	218.97	
Contingent Fund (Contrls Office)	192.73	
Library "	16.50	
Sinking " (Interest on bonds)	3264.21	
Total		17904.07
Balance on hand at date of last quarterly report of Terr'l Treasurer Feby 24th		$55377.58

The cash in the hands of the Territorial Treasurer was counted this day in the presence of the Governor, the Territorial Treasurer and the Controller, and the amount of Territorial Funds on hand was found to be $54.711.77

Warrants, vouchers and coupons redeemed since Febry 24th were produced as follows:

Warrants on General Fund, Nos. 1416 to 1419, incl.	$245.83
Coupons 4 of $50 = $200. and 1 of $54.58	254.58
Vouchers on Contingent Fund Nos 174 to 176 incl.	65.40
Total	665.81
Which deduct from the amount on hand February 24th 1883	55377.58
Leaves on hand the amount as shown -----	$54711.77

The following warrants on the General Fund are still outstanding, never as yet having been presented:

No. 1383	$1161.00
1397	1036.-
1420	924.-
Total	3121.-

Each of them being in favor of the U.S. Marshal for care of Territorial Prisoners for the months of December, January and February last past.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
James L Anderson
Terl Controller

Approved
Eng Neil
Governor

Executive Office Idaho Terry
Boise City March 23d 1883

The Acting Warden of the United States Penetentiary having reported the escape, this day, of four Territorial Prisoners confined therein, namely: Thornii Heicks, Hayes, Chas Chambers and Johnson, a reward of One hundred (100) Dollars is hereby offered for the capture and return of each of the above named convicts.

(signed) Jno B. Neil
Governor.

Executive Office Idaho Terry
Boise City March 24th 1883.

It having been ascertained that the Territorial prisoners who escaped from the U.S. Penitentiary on the 23d inst- have succeeded in getting beyond the limits of the Territory, the reward for the capture of each or either one of them is hereby increased to the sum of Two- -hundred and fifty (250.) Dollars

(signed) Jno B Neil
Governor

Executive Office, Idaho Terry
Boise City, March 26th 1883

The Governor of Utah having made requisition on the Executive of this Territory for the arrest and return of one Charles W. Burton who stands charged by indictment of the crime of Embezzlement committed in the County of SaltLake, Utah and it appearing by affidavits attached to said requisition that said Burton has taken refuge in this Territory, a warrant has this day been issued directing the Sheriff of this County or other officer of this Territory having lawful authority to arrest and deliver the said Burton to Oscar Vandercook the duly authorized agent of Utah Territory

Commission of
Edward L. Curtis
as
Secretary of the Territory of Idaho.

Chester A. Arthur,

President of the United States of America,

To all to Whom these Presents shall Come Greeting:

Know ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity, Diligence and Discretion, of Edward L. Curtis, of Boise City, Idaho, I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him to be Secretary of the Territory of Idaho, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that Office according to law, and to have and to hold the said Office with all the rights and emoluments, thereunto legally appertaining, unto him the said Edward L Curtis, during the term of four Years from the 3d day of March, 1883, unless his Commission be sooner revoked by the President of the United States, for the time being.

In testimony Whereof I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the Department of the Interior to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the Seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty three, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the One hundred and Seventh.

By the President: (signed) Chester A. Arthur,

H. M. Teller,
Secretary of the Interior.

Entered this 31st day of March AD 1883.

Oath of
Edward L. Curtis
as
Secretary of the Territory of Idaho

I, Edward L. Curtis, do solemnly swear, that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of, any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear, that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the Office, on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

Edward L. Curtis

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this 21st day of March A.D. 1883.

A. Richardson
Clerk of the Supreme Court of Idaho

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this 29th day of March A.D. 1883.

H. B. Prickett
Associate Justice of the
Supreme Court of Idaho

Entered this 31st day of March A.D. 1883.

Executive Office
Boise City Idaho
April 14th 1883

An order was this day given to the Controller to issue his warrant on the Treasurer in favor of A.E. Brackett for the payment of the reward authorized by proclamation for the capture and return to the custody of the U.S. Marshal of Moroni Hicks an escaped convict; said Brackett having presented a receipt signed by the Marshal, that he had received from him the said prisoner.

(Signed) John B. Neil
Governor.

Proclamation.

By the Governor

Whereas on the 18th day of April, 1883, at or near a place called Dry Buck, in Boise County, this Territory, some person unknown or unknown, did shoot and kill U.W. Coffin while in the performance of his duties as an officer of the law, now

Therefore, by virtue of authority in me vested, I do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars, for the arrest and delivery, to the proper officers, of the party who did the killing.

Done at Boise City this 20th day of April A.D. 1883.

John B. Neil

By the Governor
E.A. Curtis
Secretary